

Disclaimer: Information contained in the report addresses environmental conditions only and is not the official South Florida Water Management District operations recommendation or decision.

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: John Mitnik, Assistant Executive Director, Executive Office Staff

FROM: SFWMD Staff Environmental Advisory Team

DATE: October 11, 2023

SUBJECT: Weekly Environmental Conditions for Systems Operations

Summary

Weather Conditions and Forecast

Deep tropical moisture will overspread the SFWMD in advance of an approaching upper-level disturbance, fueling the heavy shower and thunderstorm activity Wednesday through Friday. On Wednesday, scattered to numerous heavy scattered showers and thunderstorms could develop over the southern interior during the afternoon before propagating into the northern interior by the late afternoon. Afterwards, scattered showers and thunderstorms could continue moving into the southwest coast overnight. An additional round of heavy showers and thunderstorms could occur on Thursday, mainly over the northwestern interior, while the upper-level disturbance lifts north into the Carolinas. Late on Saturday, shower activity could increase over the northwestern interior in advance of the next cold front. The front will push south on Sunday, producing only light shower activity along the lower east coast. The front will clear the entire SFWMD on Monday, leading to clear skies, cooler temperatures, and dry conditions with no rainfall. Near to slightly above average total SFWMD rainfall is likely for the 7-day period ending next Tuesday morning.

Kissimmee

Releases were made from East Lake Toho and Lake Toho as needed to allow lake stage to rise with but not exceed their respective regulation schedules. Weekly average discharge on October 8, 2023 was 2,600 cfs and 3,700 at S-65 and S-65A, respectively. Mean weekly water depth on the Kissimmee River floodplain increased by 0.95 feet to 1.59 feet over the week ending October 8, 2023. The weekly average concentration of dissolved oxygen in the Kissimmee River decreased from 3.9 mg/L last week to 0.9 mg/L for the week ending October 8, 2023, which is below the potentially lethal level for largemouth bass and other sensitive species.

Lake Okeechobee

Lake Okeechobee stage was 16.10 feet NGVD on October 8, 2023, which was 0.29 feet higher than the previous week and 0.76 feet higher than a month ago. Average daily inflows (excluding rainfall) increased from the previous week, going from 6,640 cfs to 9,610 cfs. Average daily outflows (excluding rainfall) increased from the previous week,

going from 40 cfs to 186 cfs. The cyanobacteria index level was low to moderate in the western and southwestern regions of the Lake according to the October 5, 2023 satellite image from NOAA's Harmful Algal Bloom Monitoring System. Routine phytoplankton monitoring on October 2 - 4 detected microcystins toxins at a very low concentration (0.3 µg/L) only at the LZ30 sampling station. Phytoplankton communities were dominated by *Microcystis aeruginosa* at 8 stations and *Planktolyngbya limnetica* at 1 station, and the remaining 23 stations had mixed communities. All data presented in this report are provisional and are subject to change.

Estuaries

Total inflow to the St. Lucie Estuary averaged 3,017 cfs over the past week with no flow coming from Lake Okeechobee. Mean salinities decreased at all sites over the past week. Salinity in the middle estuary was in the lower stressed range (5-10) for adult eastern oysters.

Total inflow to the Caloosahatchee Estuary averaged 7,015 cfs over the past week with 167 cfs coming from Lake Okeechobee. Mean salinities decreased at all sites in the estuary over the past week. Salinities were in the optimal range (0-10) for tape grass in the upper estuary. Salinities were in the optimal range for adult eastern oysters at Shell Point (10-25), in the upper stressed range at Sanibel (>25) and in the damaging range at Cape Coral (0-5).

Stormwater Treatment Areas

For the week ending Sunday, October 8, 2023, no Lake Okeechobee water was delivered to the FEBs/STAs. The total amount of Lake releases sent to the FEBs/STAs in WY2024 (since May 1, 2023) is approximately 2,600 ac-feet. The total amount of inflows to the STAs in WY2024 is approximately 939,000 ac-feet. Most STA cells are above target stage. STA-1E Western Flow-way is offline for post-construction vegetation grow in. Operational restrictions are in effect in STA-1W Northern Flow-way, STA-2 Flow-ways 2 and 4, STA-3/4 Eastern Flow-way, and STA-5/6 Flow-way 4 for vegetation management activities. Additional restrictions are in effect for STA-1E Eastern Flow-way for a Restoration Strategies Science Plan study and in STA-2 Flow-way 2 for canal plug refurbishments. This week, if 2008 LORS recommends Lake releases to the WCAs and conditions allow, releases will be sent to STA-2.

Everglades

Rates of stage change moved from poor to fair or good across the WCAs last week due to welcome below average rainfall. Depths are well above average in southern WCA-2A and across WCA-3B. Above average depths in northeastern WCA-3A remain indicative of the potential for better wading bird nesting this year compared to the last two years. Looking across all islands with known elevations flooding stress looks to be slightly above average for this time of year, with some indication that deeper than average conditions in places like WCA-3B could be experiencing unusual flooding stress for this time of year. Stages increased across Taylor Slough last week and remain above the historical average. Salinity increased on average across Florida Bay last week and is at or above the 75th percentile within the western and central regions, however conditions are expected to improve with continued rainfall and inflows.

Biscayne Bay

Total inflow to Biscayne Bay averaged 1,181 cfs and the previous 30-day mean inflow averaged 1,128 cfs. The seven-day mean salinity was 18.8 at BBCW8 and 15.6 at BBCW10, both within the ideal salinity range for estuarine organisms in this region (salinity less than 35). Data provided by Biscayne National Park.

Supporting Information

Kissimmee Basin

Upper Kissimmee

On October 8, 2023, mean daily lake stages were 57.0 feet NGVD (0.2 feet below schedule) in East Lake Toho, 54.0 feet NGVD (0.2 feet below schedule) in Lake Toho, and 52.2 feet NGVD (0.5 feet above schedule) in Lakes Kissimmee-Cypress-Hatchineha (KCH) (**Table KB-1, Figures KB-1-3**).

Lower Kissimmee

For the week ending October 8, 2023, mean weekly discharge was 2,600 cfs and 3,700 cfs at S-65 and S-65A, respectively. Mean weekly discharge from the Kissimmee River was 3,300 cfs at S-65D and 3,400 cfs at S-65E (**Table KB-2**). Mean weekly headwater stages were 47.7 feet NGVD at S-65A and 28.0 feet NGVD at S-65D on October 8, 2023. Mean weekly river channel stage increased by 3.4 feet to 39.6 feet NGVD over the week ending on October 8, 2023 (**Figure KB-4**). Mean weekly water depth on the Kissimmee River floodplain increased by 0.95 ft to 1.59 feet over the week ending October 8, 2023 (**Table KB-2, Figure KB-5**). The weekly average concentration of dissolved oxygen in the Kissimmee River decreased from 3.9 mg/L the previous week to 0.9 mg/L for the week ending October 8, 2023 (**Table KB-2, Figure KB-6**).

Water Management Recommendations

Follow the IS-14-50 discharge plan for S-65/S-65A; maintain at least minimum flow (250-300 cfs) at S-65A. Maintain current headwater stage at S-65D for the time being.

Table KB-1. Average discharge for the preceding seven days, Sunday’s average daily stage and Sunday’s average daily departure from KCOL flood regulation lines or temporary schedules. All data are provisional.

Water Body	Structure	Stage Monitoring Site	Weekly (7-Day) Average Discharge (cfs)	Sunday Lake Stage (feet NGVD) ^a	Schedule Type ^b	Sunday Schedule Stage (feet NGVD)	Sunday Departure from Regulation (feet)	
							10/8/23	10/1/23
Lakes Hart and Mary Jane	S-62	LKMJ	350	60.0	R	60.2	-0.2	0.1
Lakes Myrtle, Preston and Joel	S-57	S-57	60	61.1	R	61.2	-0.1	0.0
Alligator Chain	S-60	ALLI	170	63.3	R	63.4	-0.1	0.0
Lake Gentry	S-63	LKGT	240	61.0	R	61.1	-0.1	-0.1
East Lake Toho	S-59	TOHOE	760	57.0	R	57.2	-0.2	0.1
Lake Toho	S-61	TOHOW S-61	1300	54.0	R	54.2	-0.2	0.0
Lakes Kissimmee, Cypress and Hatchineha	S-65	KUB011 LKIS5B	2600	52.2	R	51.7	0.5	0.7

a. Names of in-lake monitoring sites and structures used to determine lake stage. If more than one site is listed, an average is reported.

b. A: projected recession line; R: USACE regulation schedule; S: temporary recession target line; T: temporary schedule; NA: not applicable or not available.

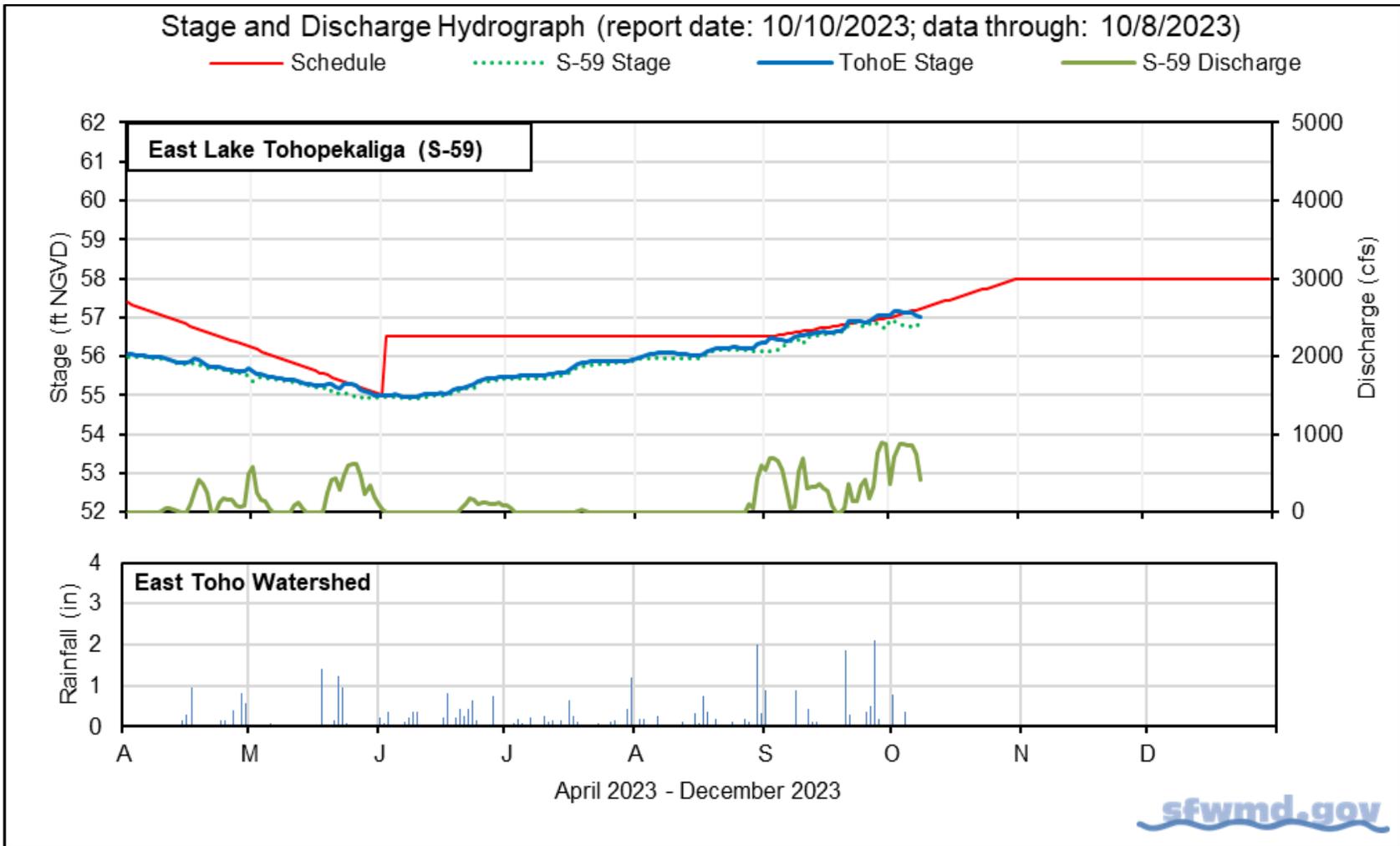


Figure KB-1. East Lake Toho regulation schedule, stage, discharge and rainfall.

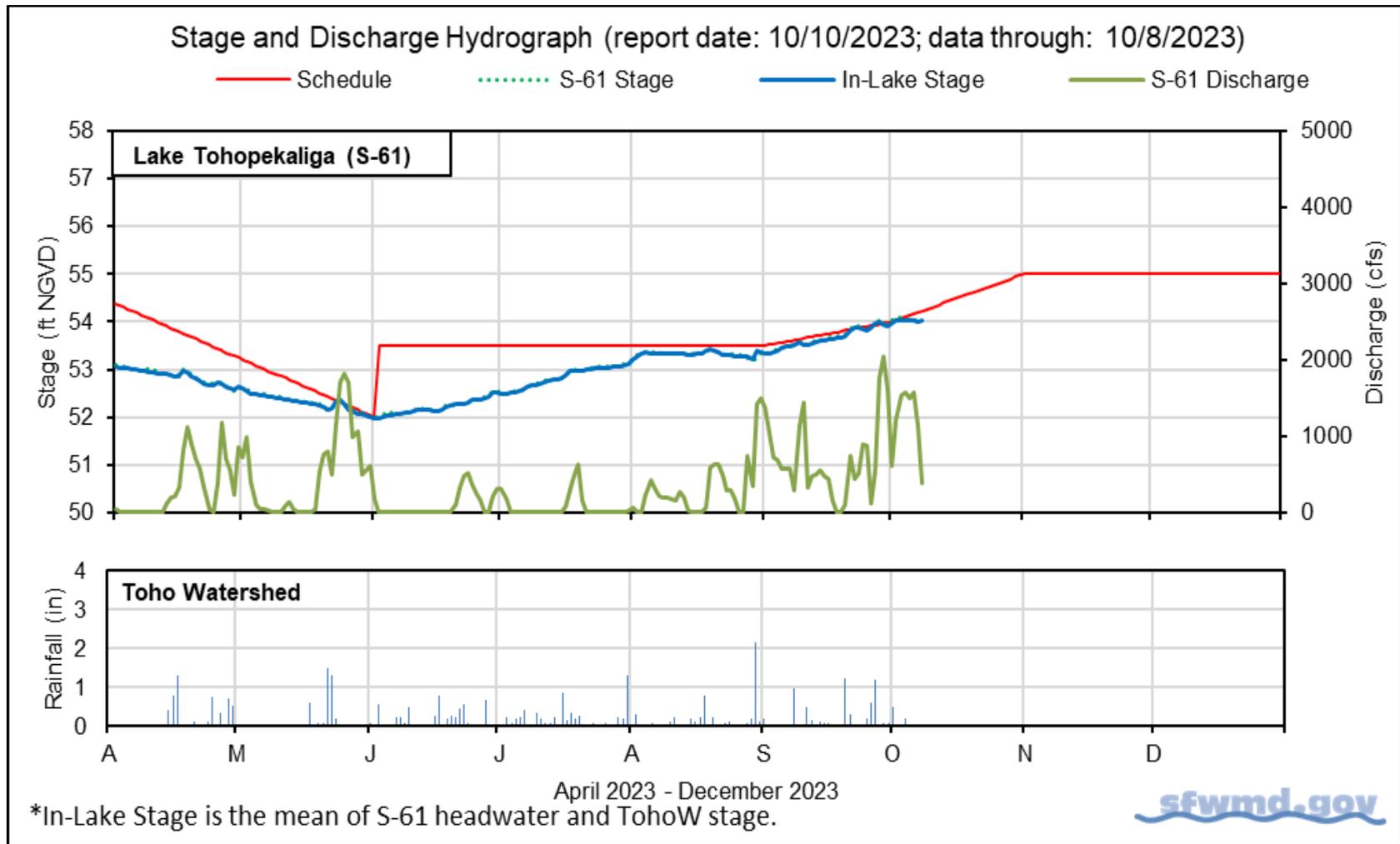


Figure KB-2. Lake Toho regulation schedule, stage, discharge and rainfall.

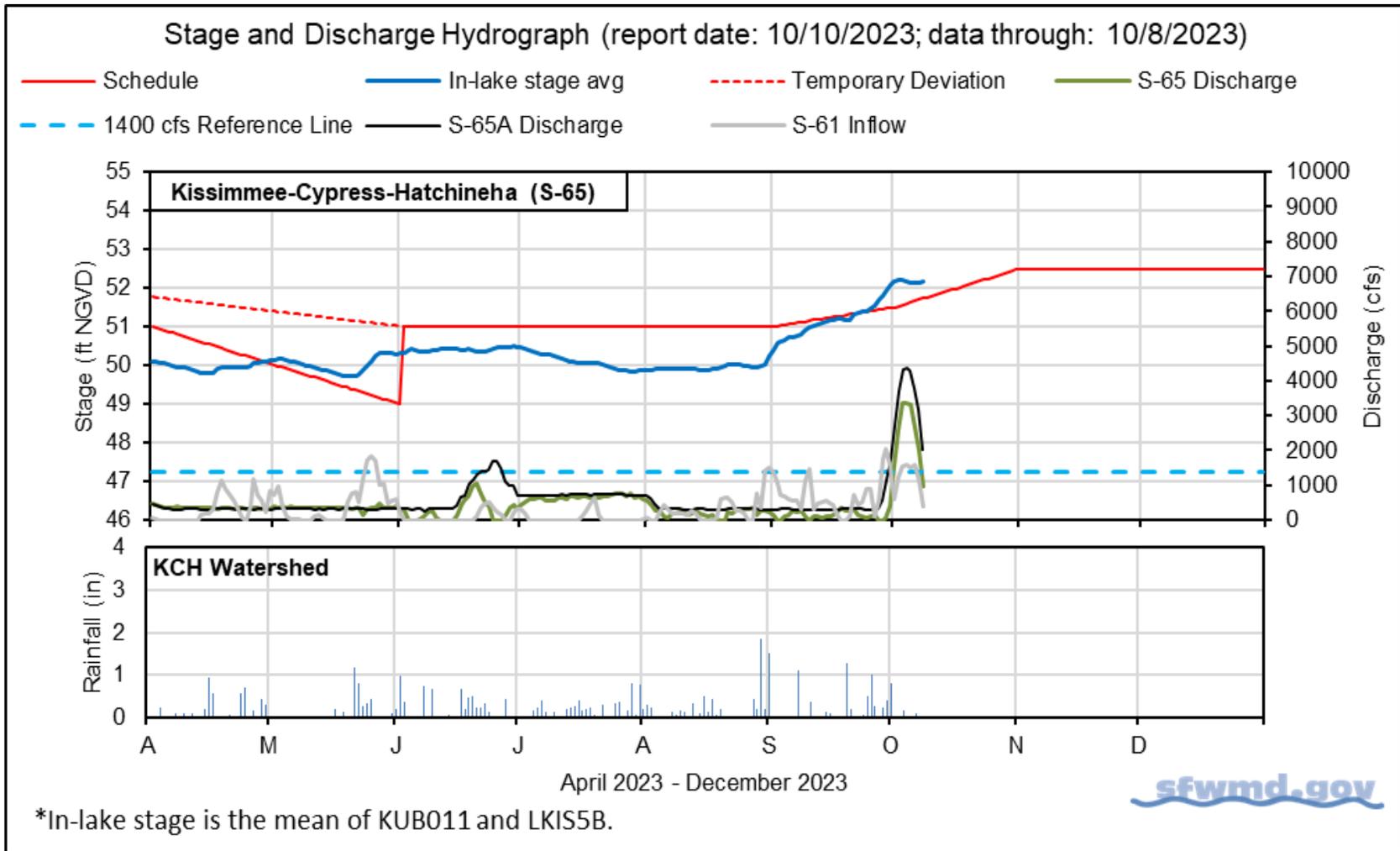


Figure KB-3. Lakes Kissimmee, Cypress and Hatchineha regulation schedule, stage, discharge and rainfall.

Table KB-2. One- and seven-day average discharge and stage at Lower Kissimmee basin structures, river channel dissolved oxygen concentrations and water depths in the Phase I area floodplain. All data are provisional.

Metric	Location	Sunday Daily Average	Weekly Average for Previous Seven Day Periods			
		10/8/23	10/8/23	10/1/23	9/24/23	9/17/23
Discharge	S-65	980	2,600	330	220	120
Discharge	S-65A ^a	2,000	3,700	1,000	310	300
Headwater Stage (feet NGVD)	S-65A	46.9	47.7	47.1	46.2	46.1
Discharge	S-65D ^b	4,000	3,300	1,600	750	440
Headwater Stage (feet NGVD)	S-65D ^c	28.1	28.0	27.9	27.8	27.8
Discharge (cfs)	S-65E ^d	4,100	3,400	1,800	830	510
Discharge (cfs)	S-67	0	0	0	0	0
Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L) ^e	Phase I, II/III river channel	0.2	0.9	3.9	4.6	4.8
River channel mean stage ^f	Phase I river channel	40.1	39.6	36.2	34.0	33.1
Mean depth (feet) ^g	Phase I floodplain	2.01	1.59	0.64	0.34	0.20

a. Combined discharge from main and auxiliary structures.

b. Combined discharge from S-65D, S-65DX1 and S-65DX2.

c. Average stage from S-65D and S-65DX1.

d. Combined discharge from S-65E and S-65EX1.

e. Dissolved oxygen is the average of values from sondes KRBN, PC62, PC33, PD62R and PD42R.

f. Mean of five river channel stations (PC62, KRDR02, KRBN, PC33, PC11) in the Phase I area.

g. One-day spatial average obtained from the South Florida Water Depth Assessment Tool (SFWDAT).

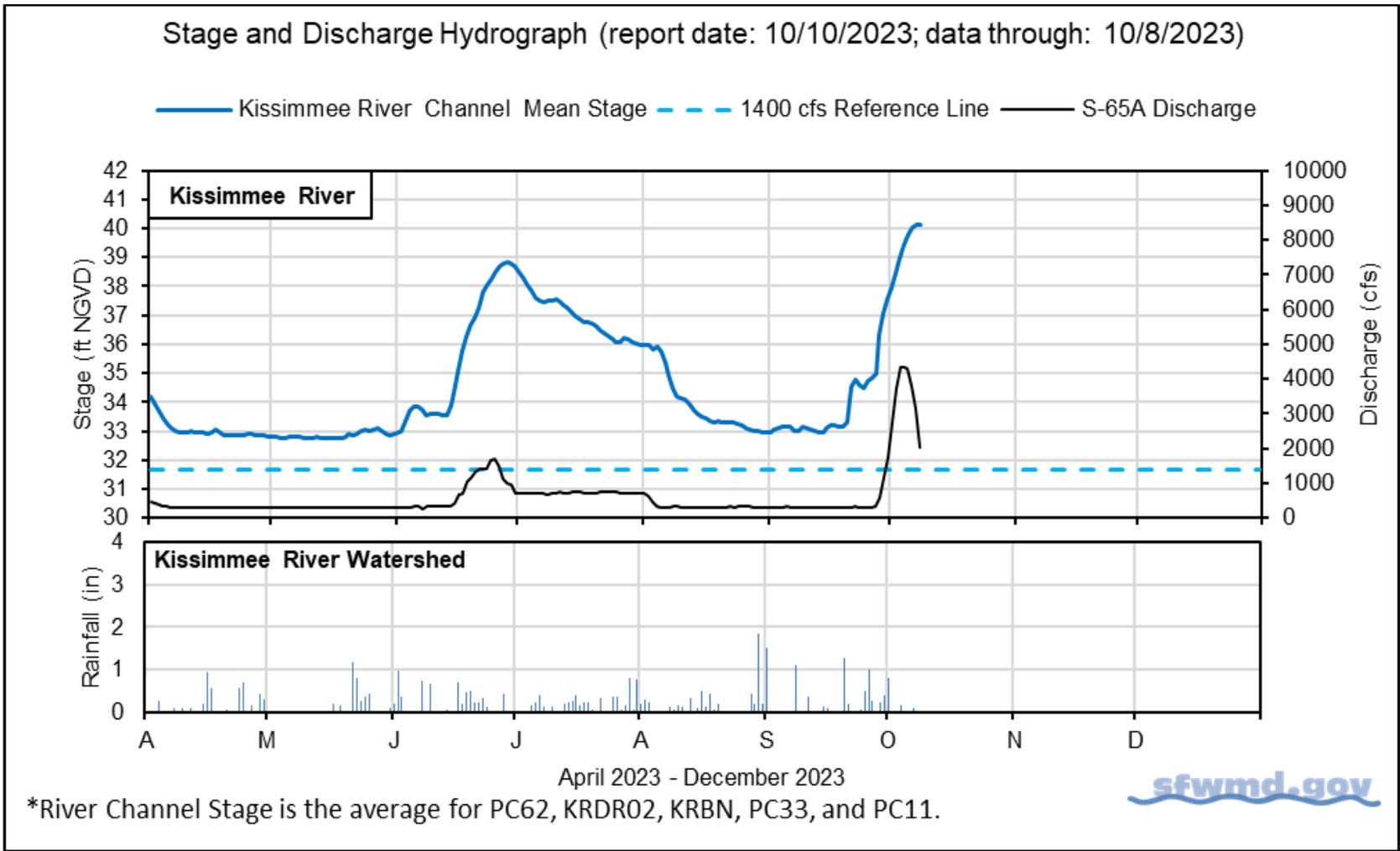


Figure KB-4. Kissimmee River stage, discharge and rainfall.

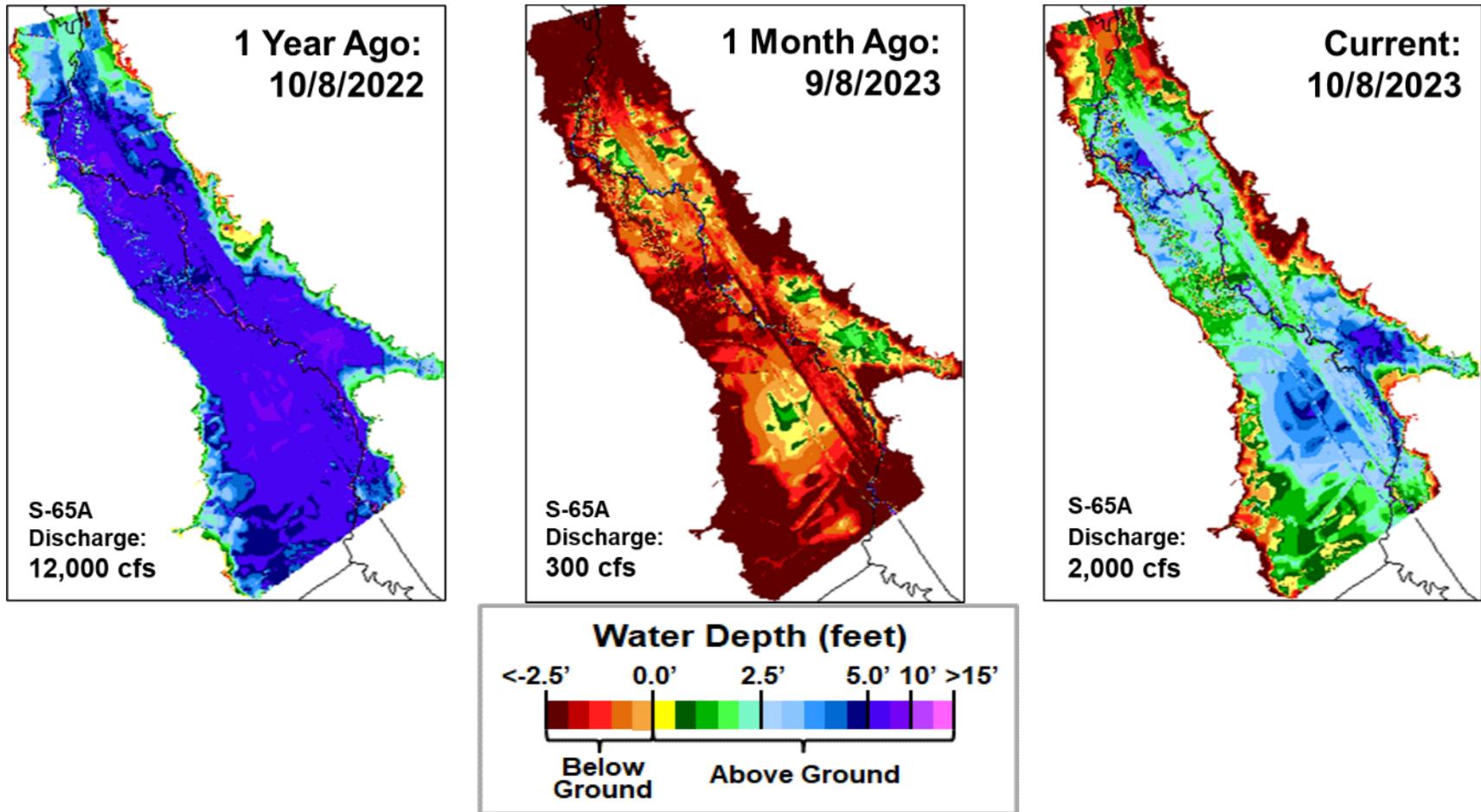
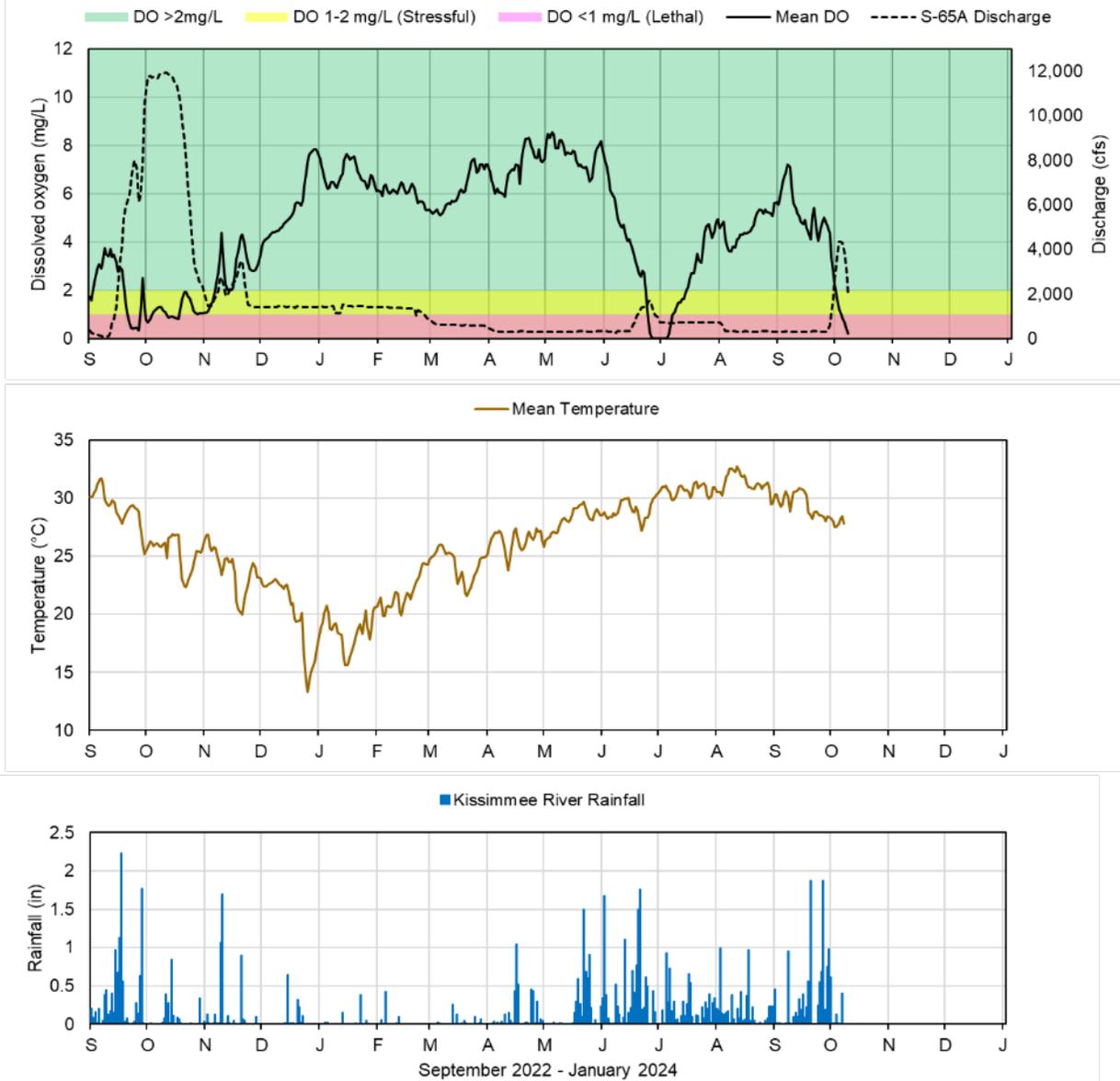


Figure KB-5. Phase I area Kissimmee River floodplain water depths (from left to right) one year ago, one month ago and current.



Report Date: 10/10/2023; data are through: 10/8/2023



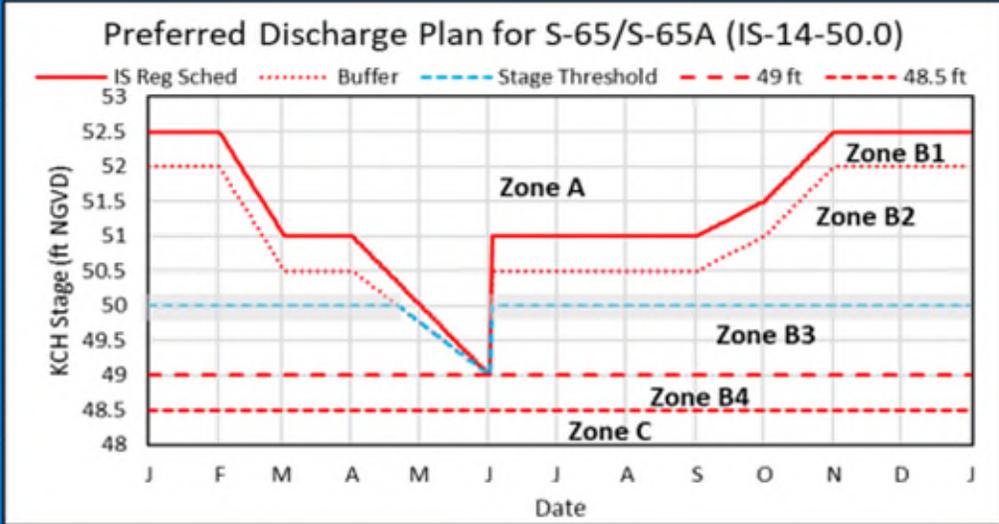
Figure KB-6. Restored Kissimmee River channel mean daily dissolved oxygen concentration (mg/L), S-65A discharge (cfs), temperature (°C) and rainfall (inches). Dissolved oxygen (DO) and temperature are mean daily values averaged for PC62, KRDR02, KRBN, PC33, PC11, PD62R, and PD42R with an average of five stations reporting this week. Rainfall values are daily totals for Kissimmee River (Pool BCD) AHED watershed.

Stage and Discharge Guidance for 2021-2023.		
Zone	KCH Stage (ft NGVD)	S-65/S-65A Discharge*
A	Above regulation schedule line.	Flood control releases as needed with no limits on the rate of discharge change.
B1	In flood control buffer zone (0.5 ft below the schedule line).	Adjust S-65 discharge so that S-65A discharge is between 1400 cfs at the buffer zone line and 3000 cfs at the schedule line.
B2	Between the Flood Control Buffer and the 50.0 ft line.	Adjust S-65 discharge to maintain at least 1400 cfs at S-65A. Use ± 0.2 ft buffer (gray band) above and below the 50.0 ft line to decide when to begin ramping up to 1400 cfs or down to 300 cfs; do not continue reducing discharge if stage rises back to or above the threshold stage line.
B3	Between the 50.0 ft line and 49 ft.	Adjust S-65 discharge to maintain at least 300 cfs at S-65A.
B4	Between 48.5 ft to 49 ft.	Adjust S-65 discharge to maintain S-65A discharge between 0 cfs at 48.5 ft and 300 cfs at 49 ft.
C	Below 48.5 ft.	0 cfs.

*Changes in discharge should not exceed limits in inset table below.

Q (cfs)	Maximum rate of INCREASE (cfs/day)	Maximum rate of DECREASE (cfs/day)
0-300	100	-50
301-650	150	-75
651-1400	300	-150
1401-3000	600	-600
>3000	1000	-2000

2021-2023 Discharge Plan for S-65/S-65A



- Other Considerations**
- When possible, limit lake ascension rate in the Jun 1 - Aug 15 window to 0.25 ft per 7 days in Lakes Kissimmee, Cypress, Hatchineha (S-65), East Toho (S-59) and Toho (S-61).
 - If outlook is for extreme dry conditions meet with KB staff to discuss modifications to this plan.

Slide Revised 1/3/2022

Figure KB-7. IS-14-50 Discharge Plan for S65/S65A with discharge rate of change limits (revised 1/14/19).

Lake Okeechobee

Lake Okeechobee stage was 16.10 feet NGVD on October 8, 2023, which was 0.29 feet higher than the previous week and 0.76 feet higher than a month ago (**Figure LO-1**). Lake stage entered the Intermediate sub-band on October 5th (**Figure LO-2**) and was 0.69 feet above the upper limit of the ecological envelope (**Figure LO-3**). According to NEXRAD, 0.35 inches of rain fell directly on the Lake last week.

Average daily inflows (excluding rainfall) increased from the previous week, going from 6,640 cfs to 9,610 cfs. The highest structure inflow came from the C-38 Canal via the S-65E/65EX1 structure (3,380 cfs). Average daily outflows (excluding rainfall) increased from the previous week, going from 40 cfs to 186 cfs. The highest average single structure outflow was recorded at the S-77 structure into the C-43 Canal (176 cfs). **Figures LO-4 and LO-5** show the combined average daily inflows and outflows for the Lake over the past eight weeks, and average inflows and outflows last week, respectively. These data are provisional and are subject to change.

The cyanobacteria index level was low to moderate in the western and southwestern regions of the Lake according to the October 5, 2023 satellite image from NOAA's Harmful Algal Bloom Monitoring System (**Figure LO-6**). Routine phytoplankton monitoring on October 2 - 4 detected microcystins toxins at a very low concentration (0.3 µg/L) only at the LZ30 sampling station (**Figure LO-7**). Phytoplankton communities were dominated by *Microcystis aeruginosa* at 8 stations and *Planktolyngbya limnetica* at 1 station, and the remaining 23 stations had mixed communities. All data presented in this report are provisional and are subject to change.

Changes in Water Depth

1 Month Ago:
09/08/2023

Current:
10/08/2023

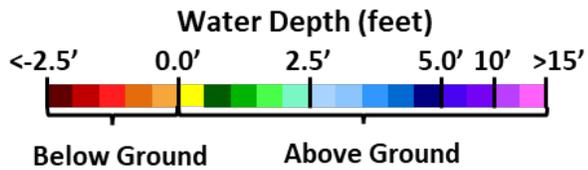
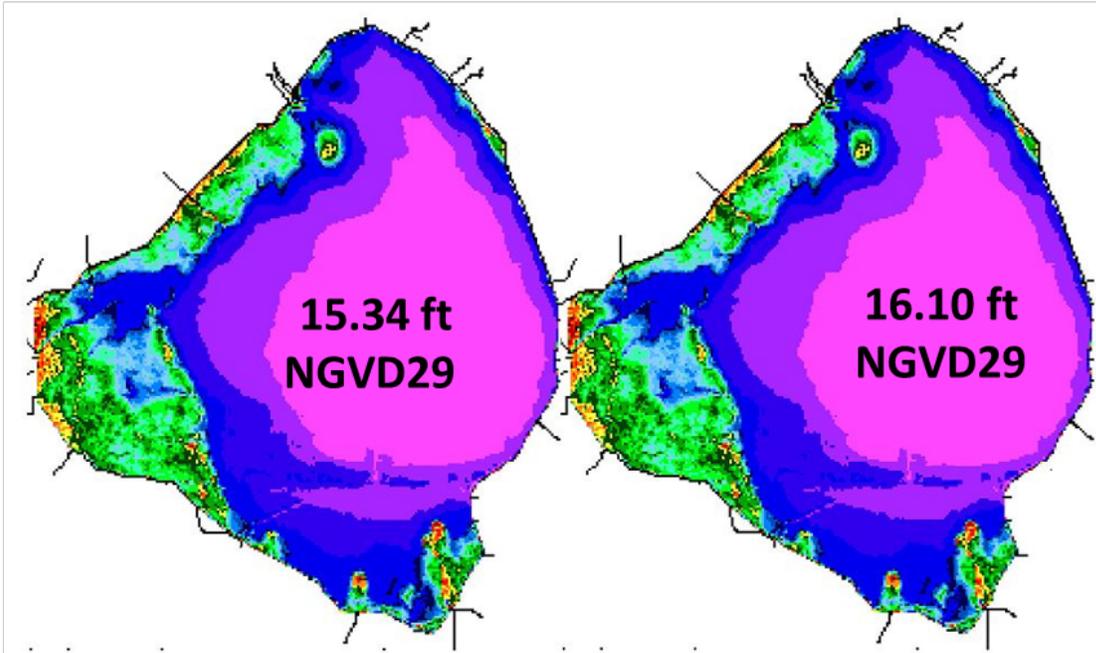


Figure LO-1. Lake Okeechobee water depth estimates based on South Florida Water Depth Assessment Tool (SFWDAT).

Lake Okeechobee Water Level History and Projected Stages

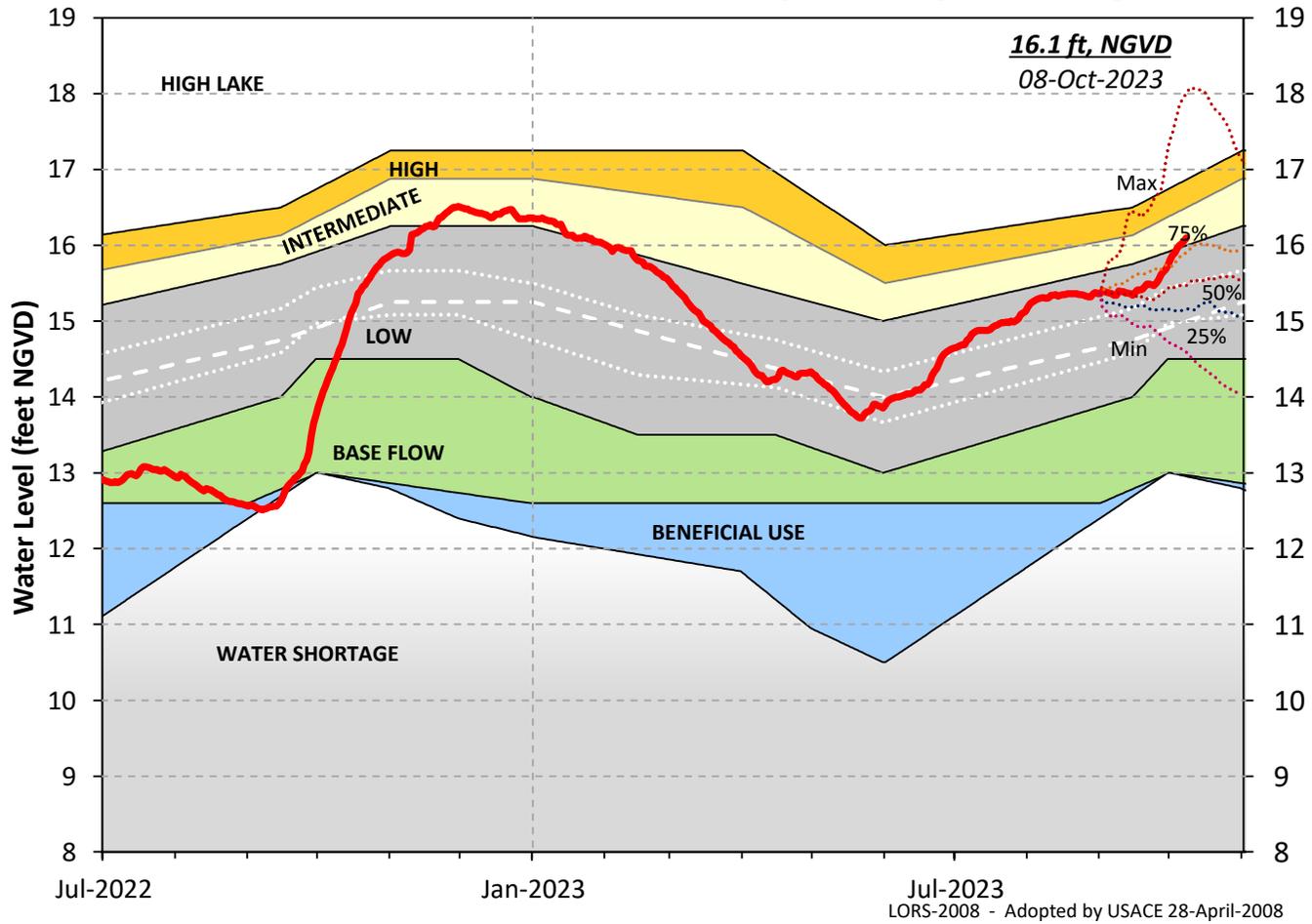


Figure LO-2. Recent Lake Okeechobee stages with projected stages based on a dynamic position analysis.

Lake Okeechobee Stage vs Ecological Envelope

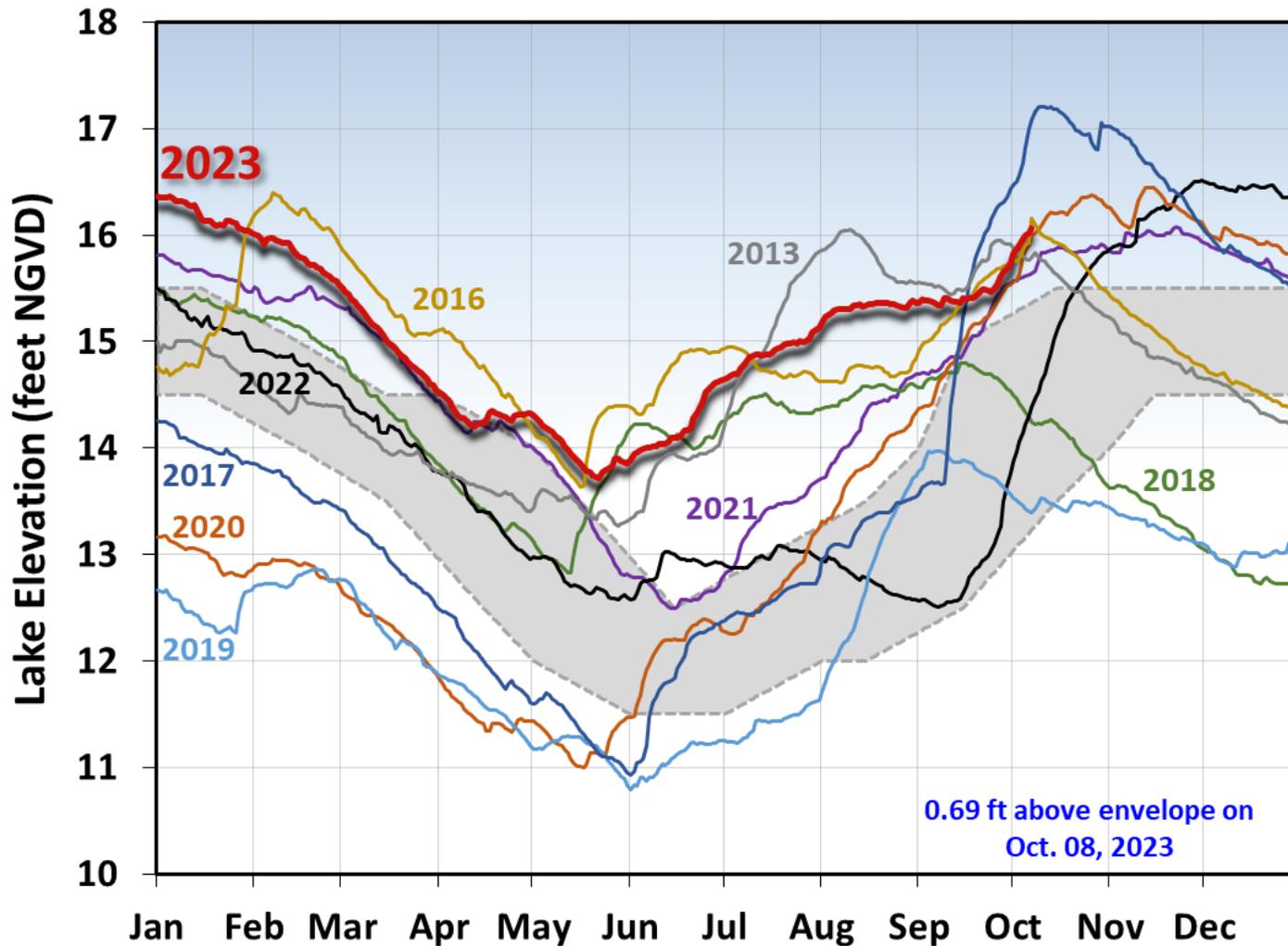


Figure LO-3. The selected prior years within the ten-year period of annual stage hydrographs for Lake Okeechobee in comparison to the ecological envelope.

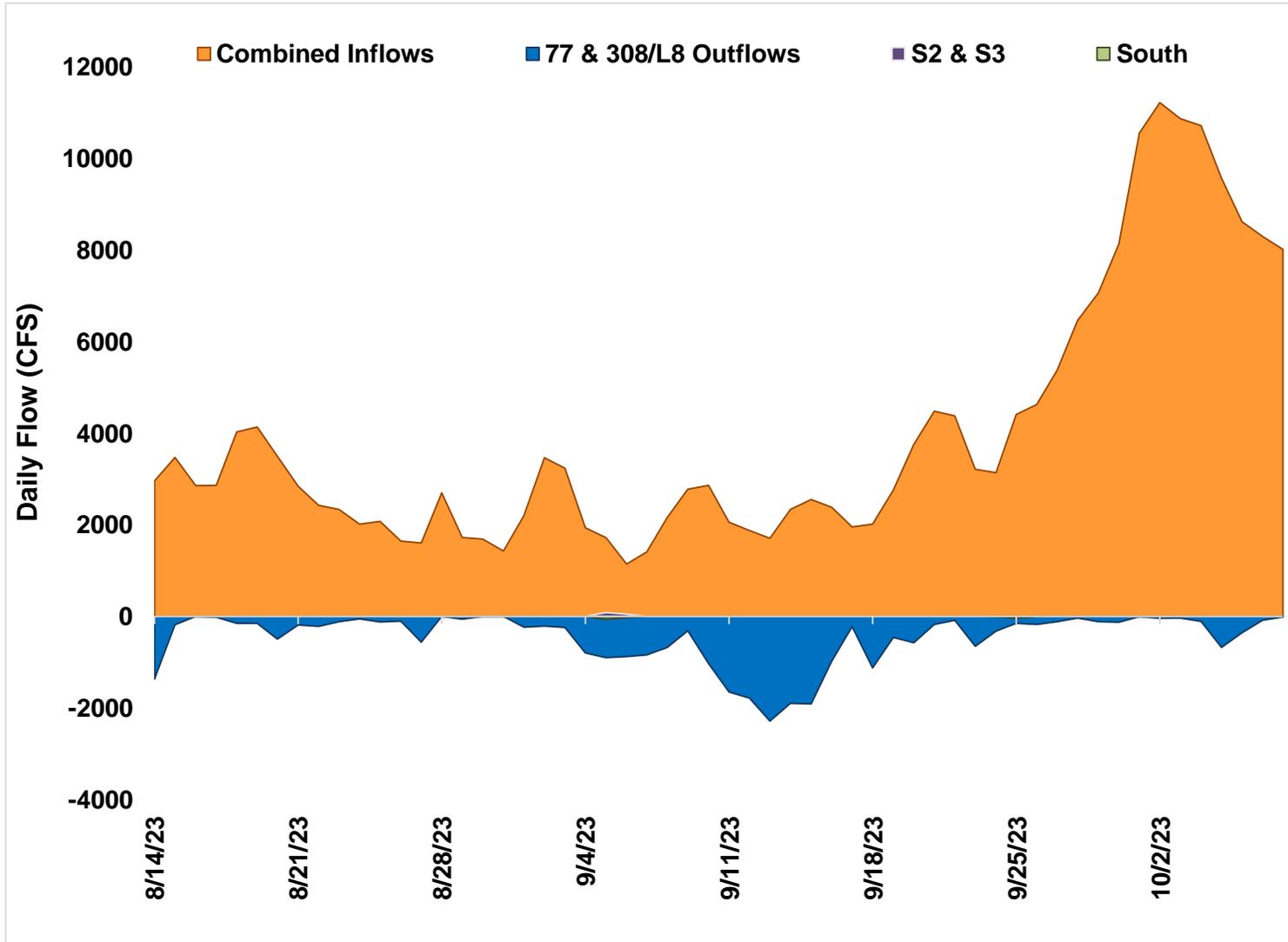


Figure LO-4. Major inflows (orange) to and outflows east and west (blue) from Lake Okeechobee. Outflows south are shown in green. Flows into Lake Okeechobee from the L-8 canal through S-271 (formerly Culvert 10A) or from the C-44 canal through the S-308 are included as inflows. Conversely, flows from Lake Okeechobee into the L-8 or C-44 canals are included with outflows. Inflows are shown as positive values; outflows are negative. Outflows through the S-77 (Caloosahatchee) and S-308 (C-44 Canal) structures are based on downstream gauges to include flows to lock openings for navigation.

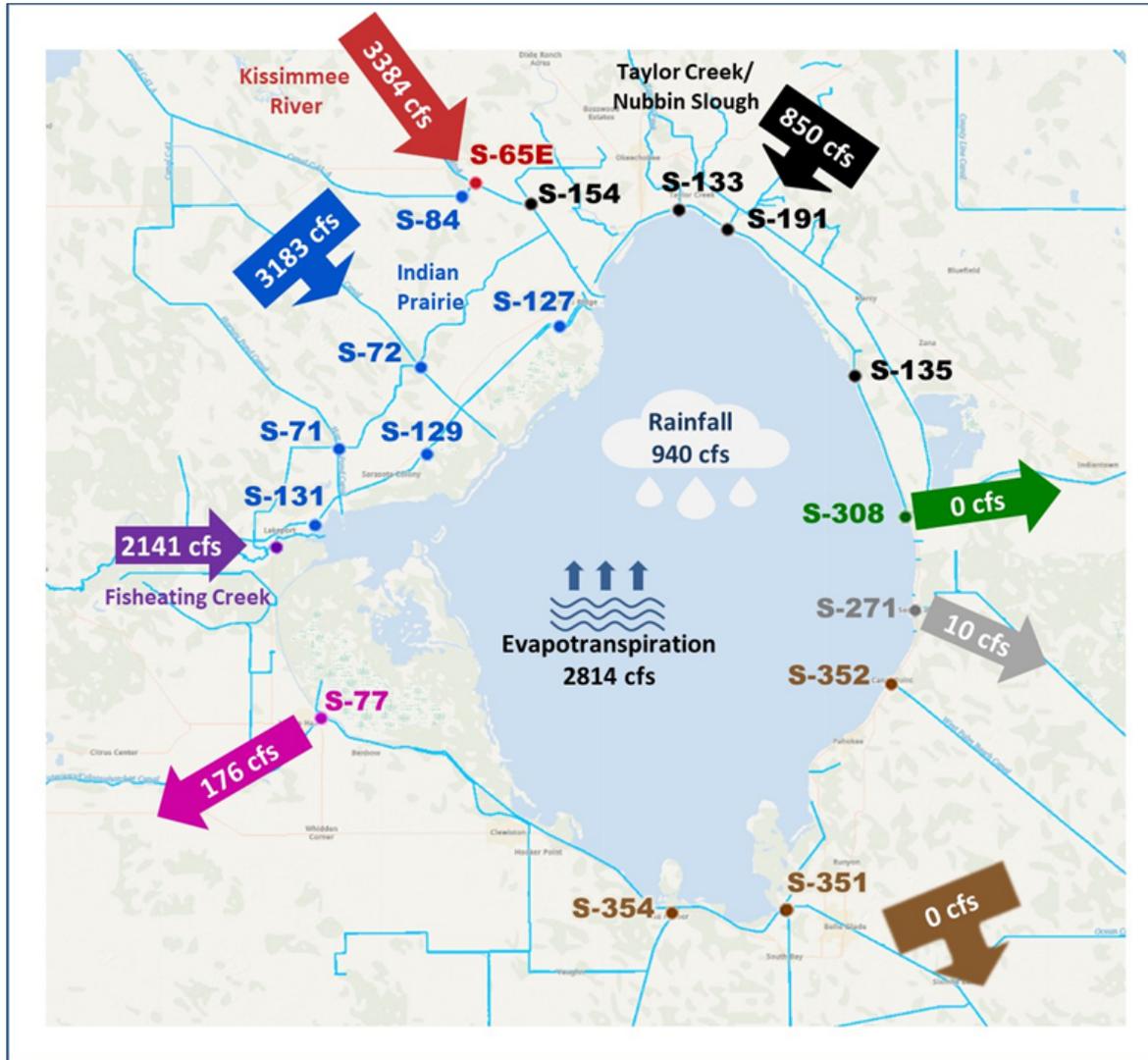


Figure LO-5. Inflows into Lake Okeechobee from Indian Prairie basins, Taylor Creek/Nubbin Slough, Kissimmee River and Fisheating Creek, and outflows to the west via S-77, to the east via S-308, to the south via S-351, S-352, S-354, and to southeast via S-271 (formerly Culvert 10A) for the week of October 2 - 8, 2023.

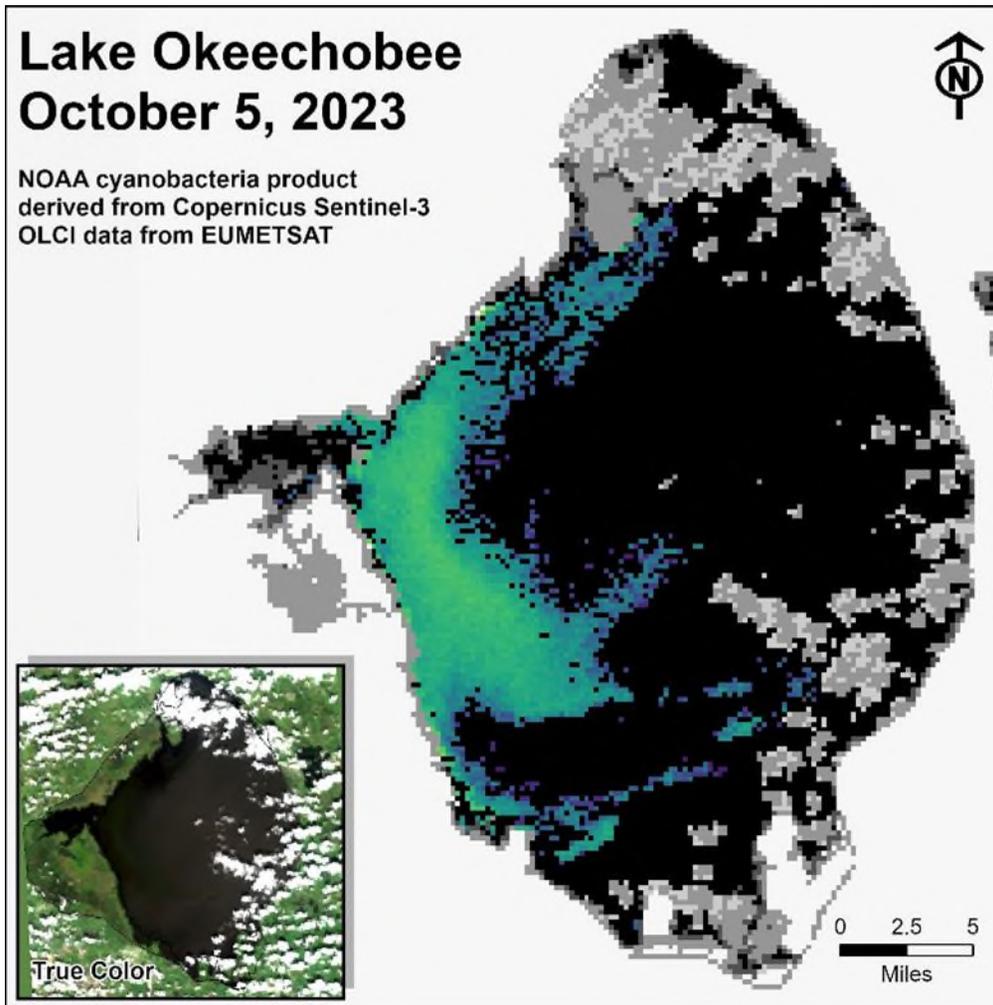


Figure LO-6. Cyanobacteria bloom index level on October 5, 2023, based on NOAA's harmful algal bloom monitoring system. Gray color indicates cloud cover.

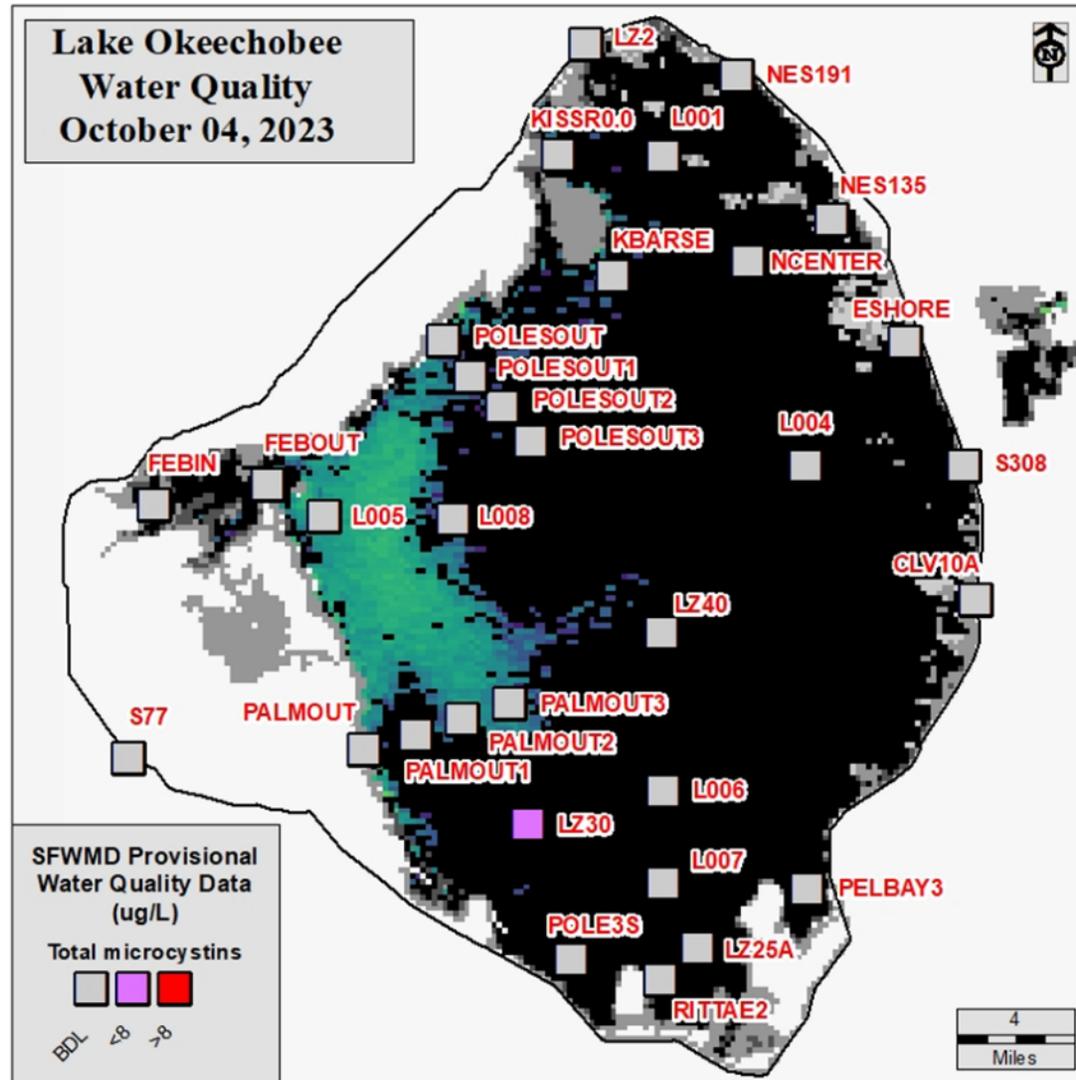


Figure LO-7. Total microcystins ($\mu\text{g/L}$) data from October 2 - 4, 2023 survey. Sampling locations are overlaid on the October 4, 2023 image from NOAA's harmful algal bloom monitoring system. Gray color indicates cloud cover.

Estuaries

St. Lucie Estuary

Over the past week, mean total inflow to the St. Lucie Estuary was 3,017 cfs (**Figures ES-1 and ES-2**), and the previous 30-day mean inflow was 1,689 cfs. For comparison, the historical provisional mean inflows from the contributing areas are shown in **Figure ES-2**.

Over the past week, salinities decreased at all sites within the estuary (**Table ES-1 and Figure ES-3**). The seven-day moving average of the surface and bottom salinities at the US1 Bridge was 8.7. Salinity conditions in the middle estuary were estimated to be within the lower stressed range for adult eastern oysters (**Figure ES-4**). The mean larval oyster recruitment rate reported by the Fish and Wildlife Research Institute (FWRI) was 1.1 spat/shell for September, which was a decrease from the settlement rate reported in August (**Figure ES-5**).

Caloosahatchee River Estuary

Over the past week, mean total inflow to the Caloosahatchee River Estuary was 7,015 cfs (**Figures ES-6 and ES-7**), and the previous 30-day mean inflow was 4,853 cfs. For comparison, the historical provisional mean inflows from the contributing areas are shown in **Figure ES-7**.

Over the past week, salinities decreased at all sites in the estuary (**Table ES-2 and Figures ES-8 and ES-9**). The seven-day mean salinities (**Table ES-2**) were in the optimal range (0-10) for tape grass in the upper estuary. The seven-day mean salinity values were within the optimal range for adult eastern oysters at Shell Point, in the damaging stressed range at Cape Coral, and in the upper stress range at Sanibel (**Figure ES-10**). The mean larval oyster recruitment rate reported by the Fish and Wildlife Research Institute was 4.7 spat/shell at Iona Cove in September, which was similar to the settlement rate reported the previous month. At Bird Island, the reported rate was 12.7 spat/shell for September, which was a decrease from the settlement rate reported in August (**Figures ES-11 and ES-12**).

Surface salinity at Val I-75 was forecasted for the next two weeks using an autoregression model (Qiu and Wan, 2013¹) coupled with a linear reservoir model for the tidal basin. Model scenarios included pulse releases at S-79 ranging from 0 to 1,500 cfs, and a steady release at 2,000 cfs with estimated tidal basin inflows of 734 cfs. Model results from all scenarios predict daily salinity to be 0.4 or lower and the 30-day moving average surface salinity to be 0.3 or lower at Val I-75 at the end of the two-week period (**Table ES-3 and Figure ES-13**). This keeps predicted salinities in the upper estuary within the optimal salinity range (0-10) for tape grass.

¹ Qui, C., and Y. Wan. 2013. Time series modeling and prediction of salinity in the Caloosahatchee River Estuary. *Water Resources Research* 49:5804-5816.

Red Tide

The Florida Fish and Wildlife Research Institute reported on October 6, 2023, that *Karenia brevis*, the Florida red tide dinoflagellate, was not observed in any samples collected within the District region. On the east coast, red tide was not observed in samples from Palm Beach County.

Water Management Recommendations

Lake stage is in the Intermediate Sub-Band. Tributary conditions are very wet. The LORS2008 release guidance suggests up to 4,000 cfs release at S-77 to the Caloosahatchee River Estuary and up to 1,800 cfs release at S-80 to the St. Lucie Estuary.

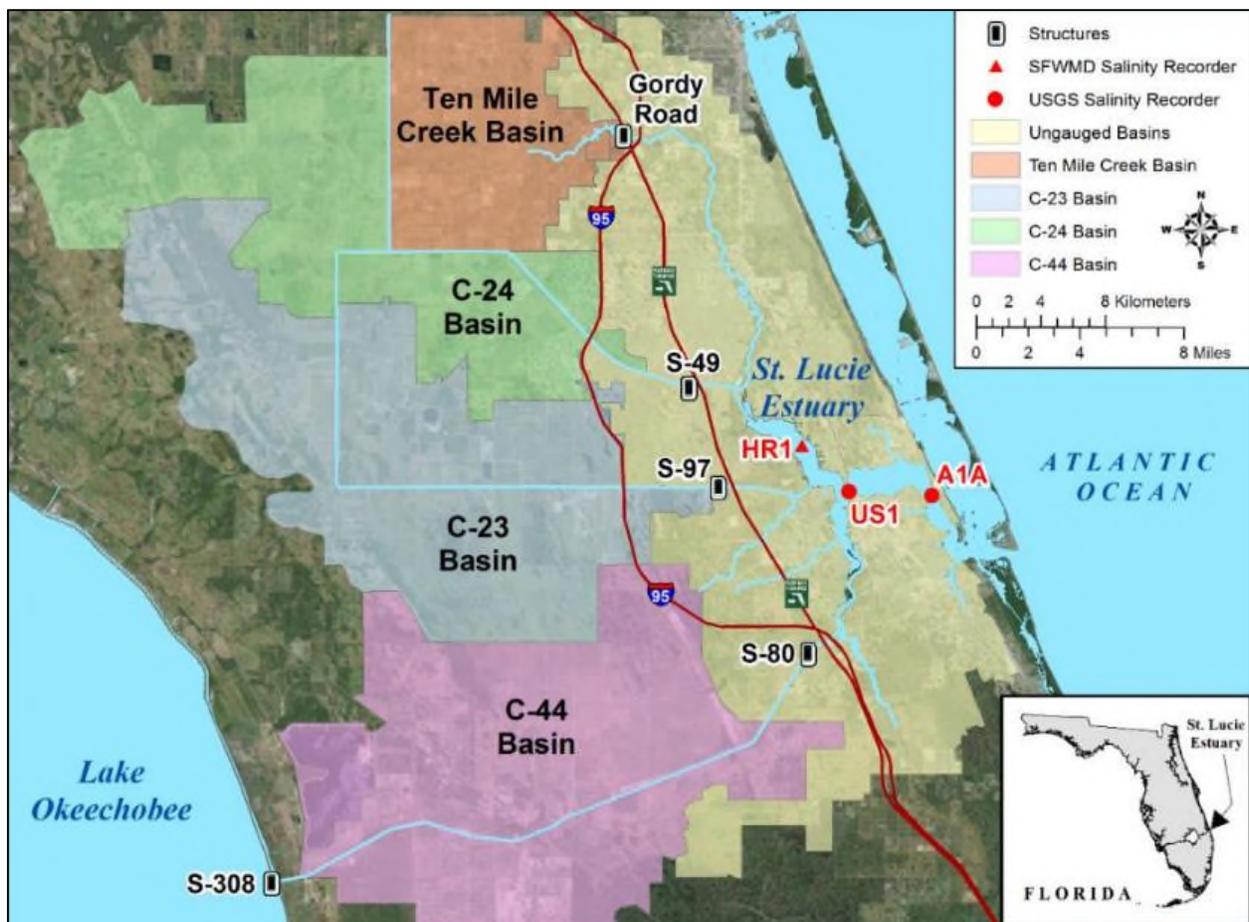


Figure ES-1. Basins, water control structures and salinity monitoring sites in the St. Lucie Estuary.

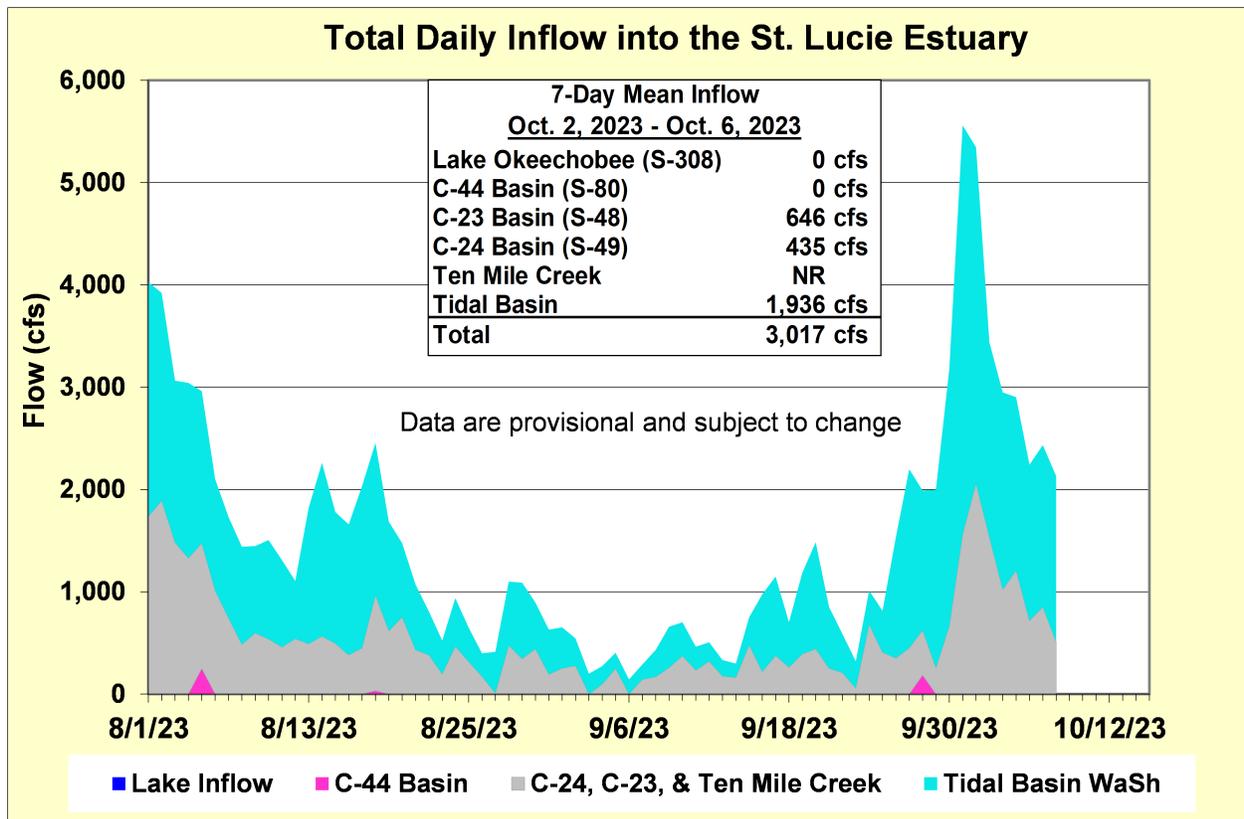


Figure ES-2. Total daily inflows from Lake Okeechobee and runoff from the C-44, C-23, C-24, Ten Mile Creek, and Tidal Basins into the St. Lucie Estuary.

Table ES-1. Seven-day mean salinity at oyster monitoring sites in the St. Lucie Estuary. Current means are in bold font; previous week's means are in parentheses. The envelope reflects the optimum salinity range for adult eastern oysters (*Crassostrea virginica*) in the estuary. Data are provisional.

Sampling Site	Surface	Bottom	Optimum Envelope
HR1 (North Fork)	1.5 (10.1)	6.1 (15.1)	10.0 – 25.0
US1 Bridge	9.4 (16.0)	8.0 (16.1)	10.0 – 25.0
A1A Bridge	11.4 (22.6)	21.3 (26.0)	10.0 – 25.0

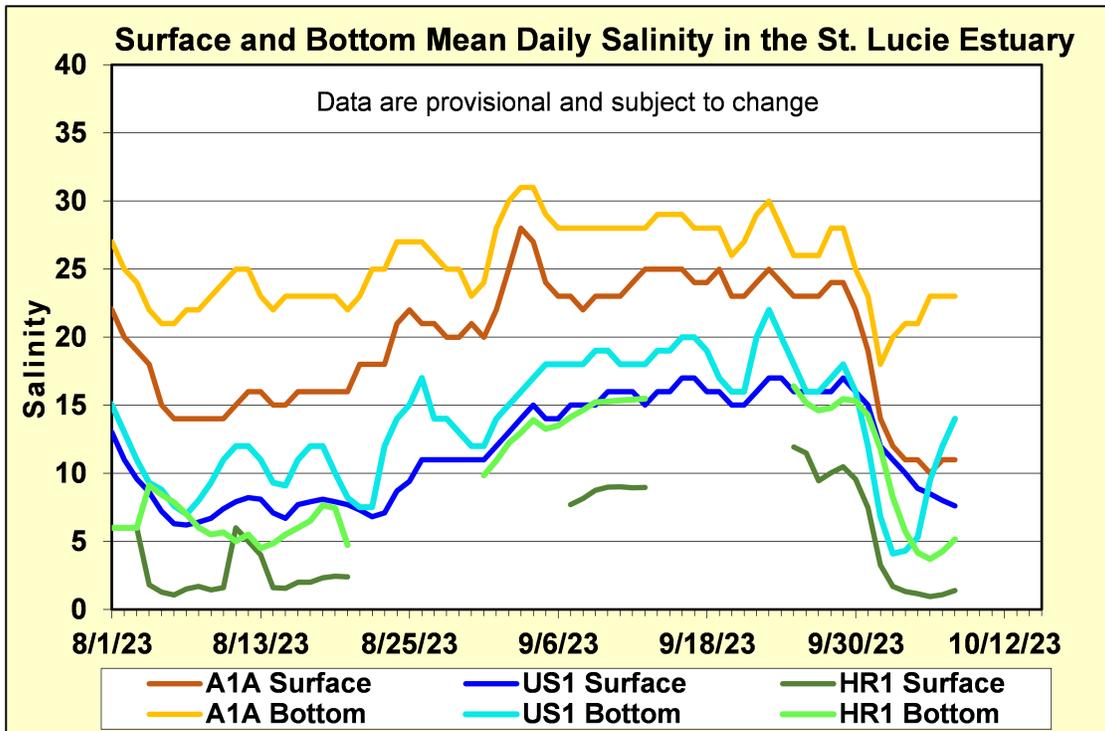


Figure ES-3. Mean daily salinity at the A1A, US1 and HR1 sites in the St. Lucie Estuary.

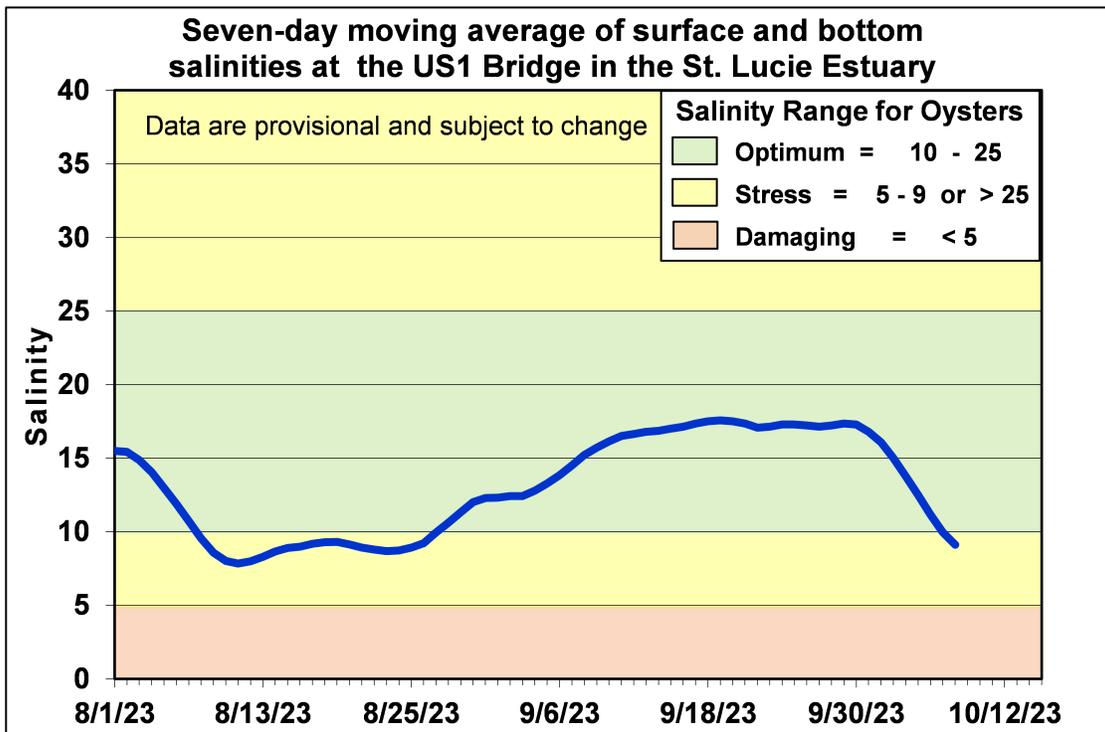


Figure ES-4. Seven-day moving average of the surface and bottom salinities at the US1 Bridge in the St. Lucie Estuary.

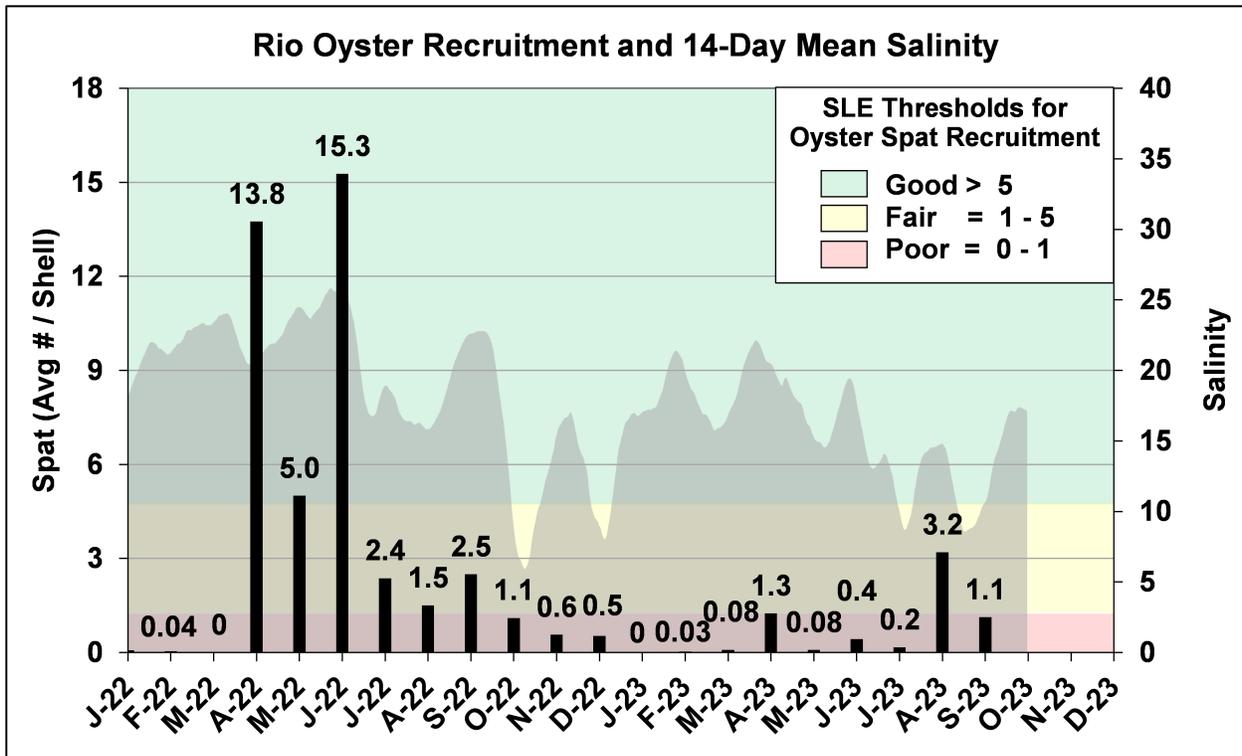


Figure ES-5. Mean oyster recruitment at the Rio oyster monitoring station and 14-day mean salinity at US1 Bridge.

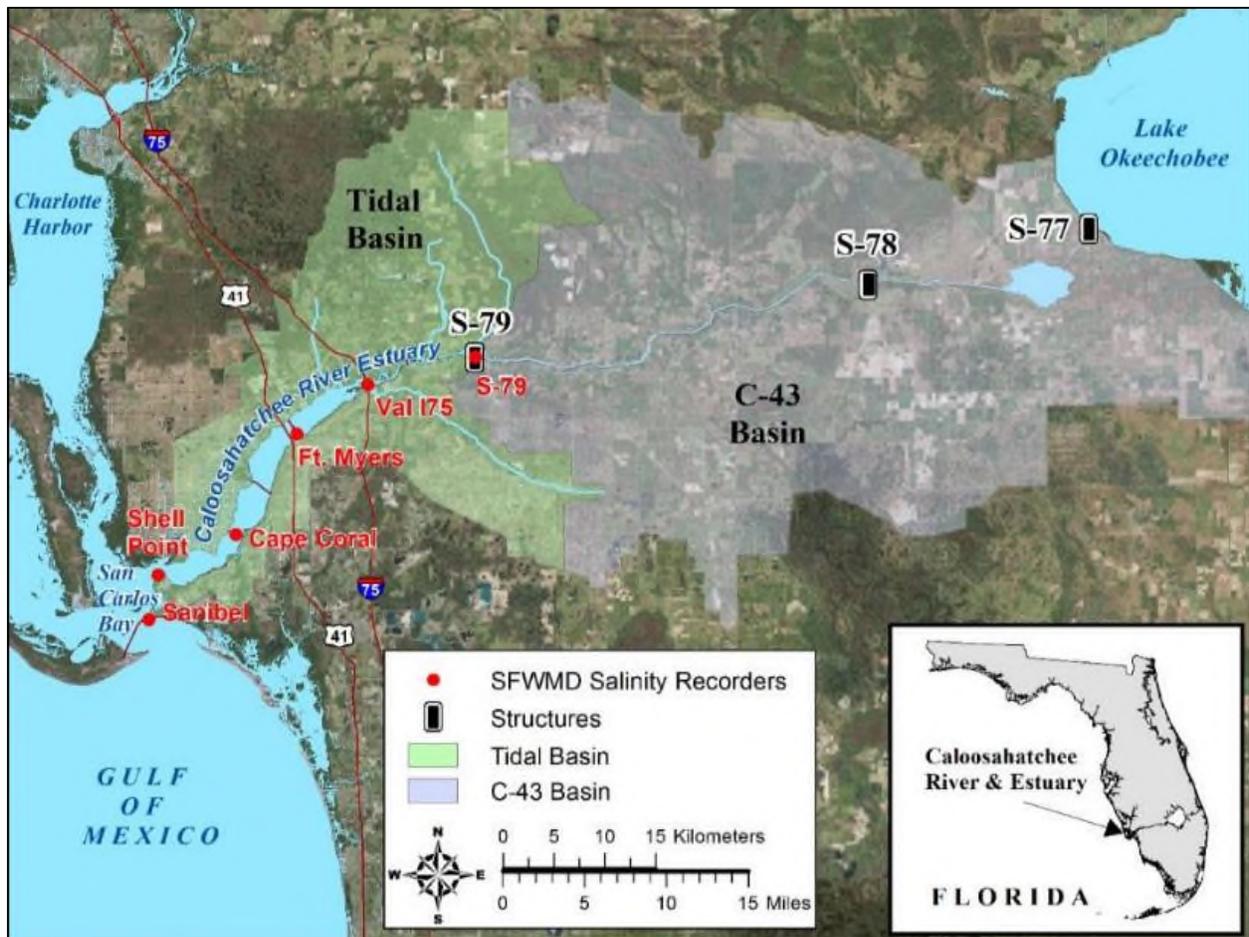


Figure ES-6. Basins, water control structures and salinity monitoring sites in the Caloosahatchee River Estuary.

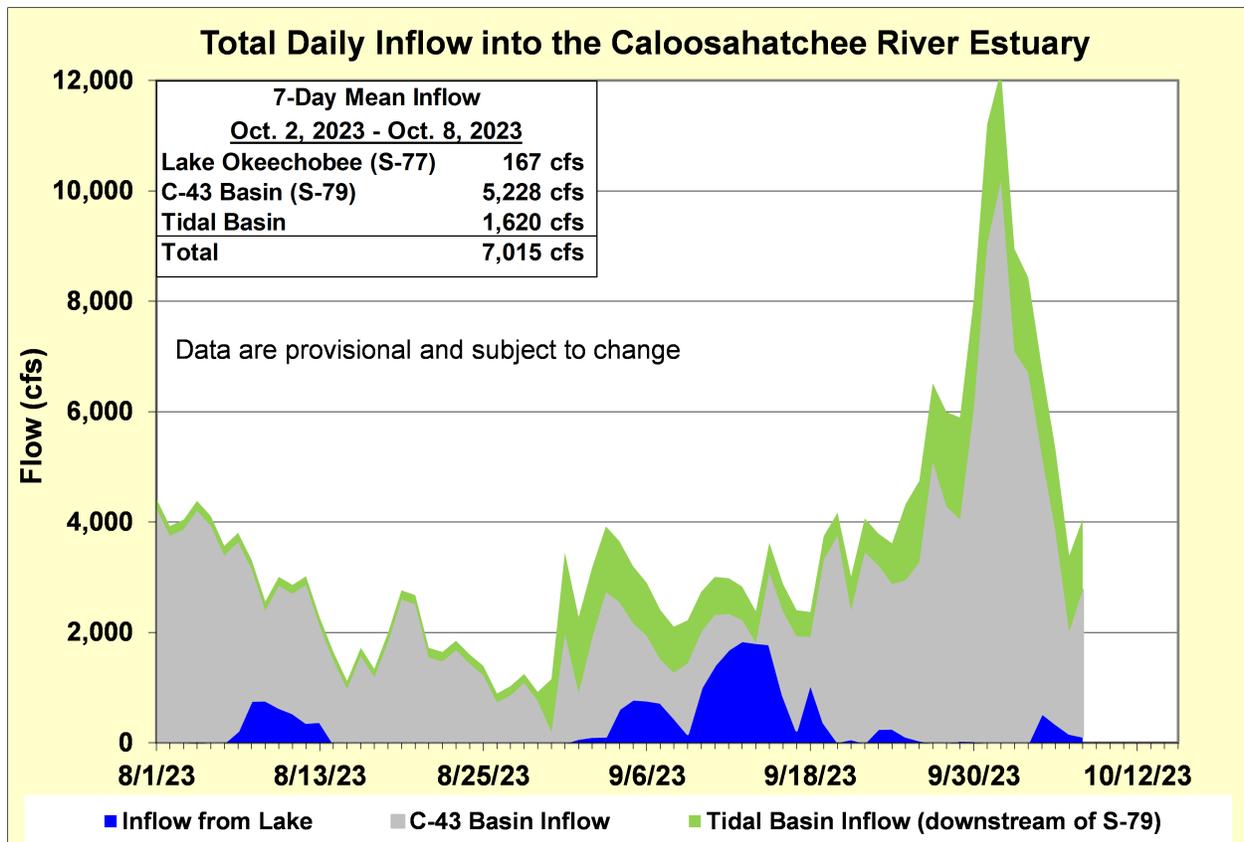


Figure ES-7. Total daily inflows from Lake Okeechobee, and runoff from the C-43 and Tidal basins into the Caloosahatchee River Estuary.

Table ES-2. Seven-day mean salinity at six monitoring sites in the Caloosahatchee River Estuary. Current means are in bold font; previous week's means are in parentheses. The envelope in the upper estuary sites is for the protection of tape grass and the envelope in the lower estuary is the optimum salinity range for adult eastern oysters (*Crassostrea virginica*). Data are provisional.

Sampling Site	Surface	Bottom	Optimum Envelope
S-79 (Franklin Lock)	0.1 (0.2)	0.1 (0.2)	0.0 – 10.0
Val I-75	1.7 (1.8)	1.7 (1.8)	0.0 – 10.0
Fort Myers Yacht Basin	0.2 (1.5)	0.2 (1.8)	0.0 – 10.0
Cape Coral	2.4 (5.2)	4.4 (4.9)	10.0 – 25.0
Shell Point	17.7 (22.7)	21.6 (24.3)	10.0 – 25.0
Sanibel	27.4 (30.3)	30.5 (31.5)	10.0 – 25.0

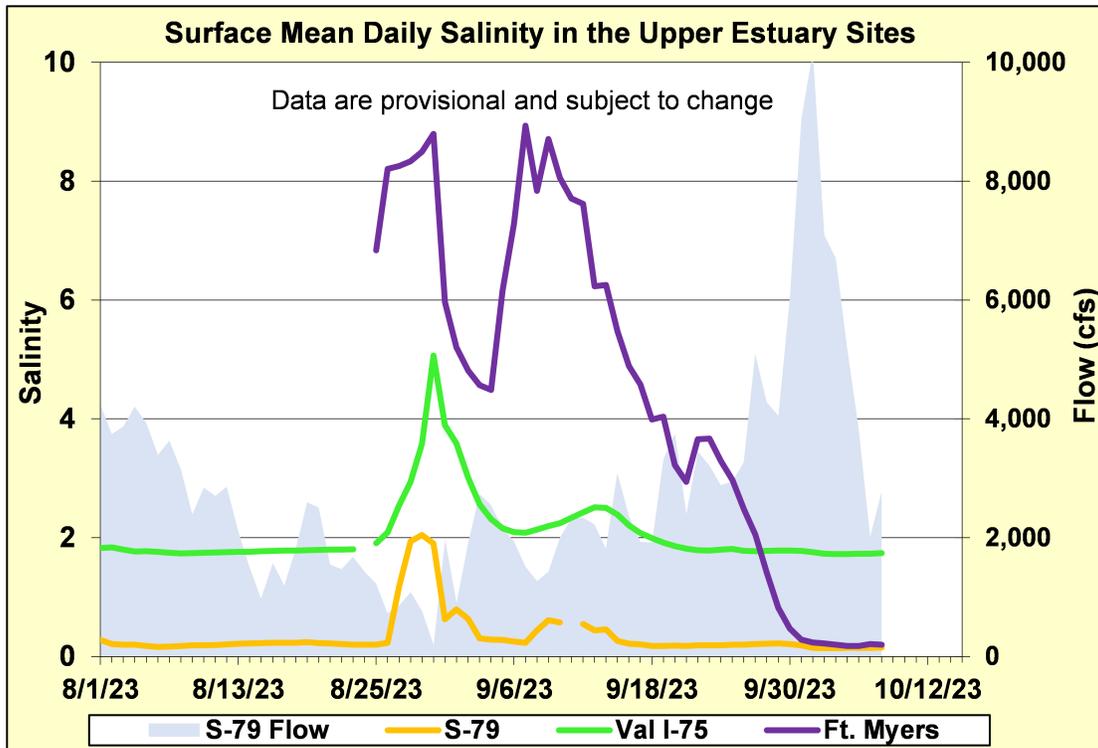


Figure ES-8. Mean daily salinity at upper Caloosahatchee River Estuary monitoring sites and mean daily flow at S-79.

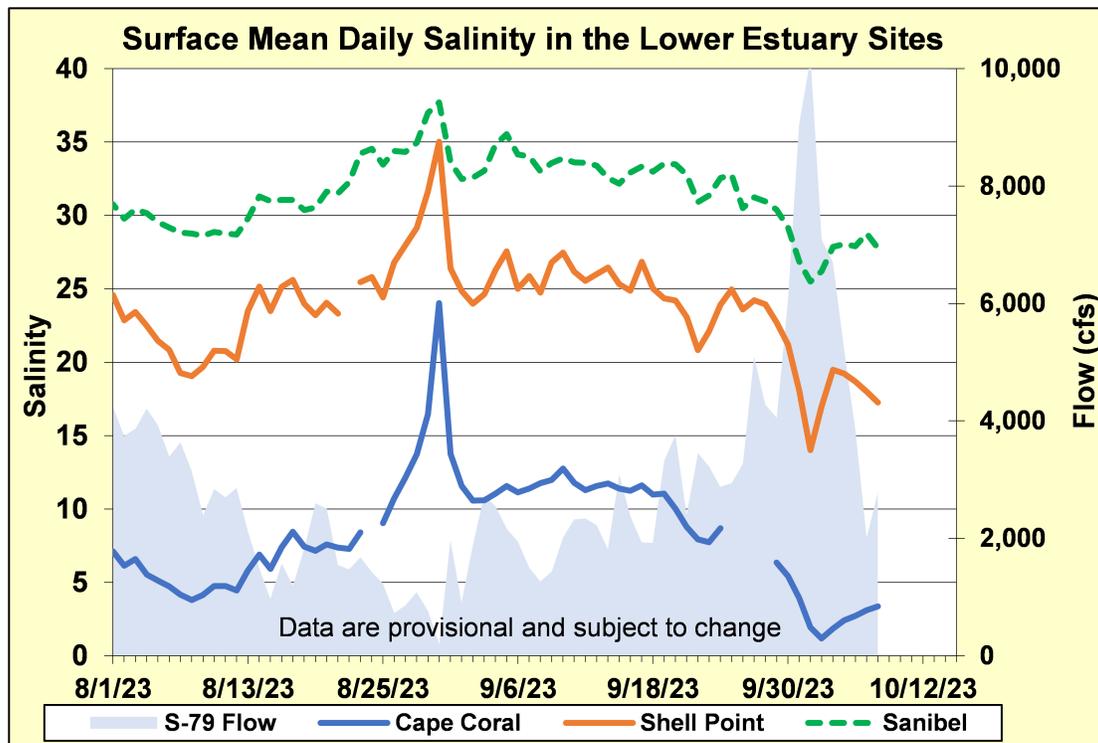


Figure ES-9. Mean daily surface salinity at lower Caloosahatchee River Estuary monitoring sites and mean daily flow at S-79.

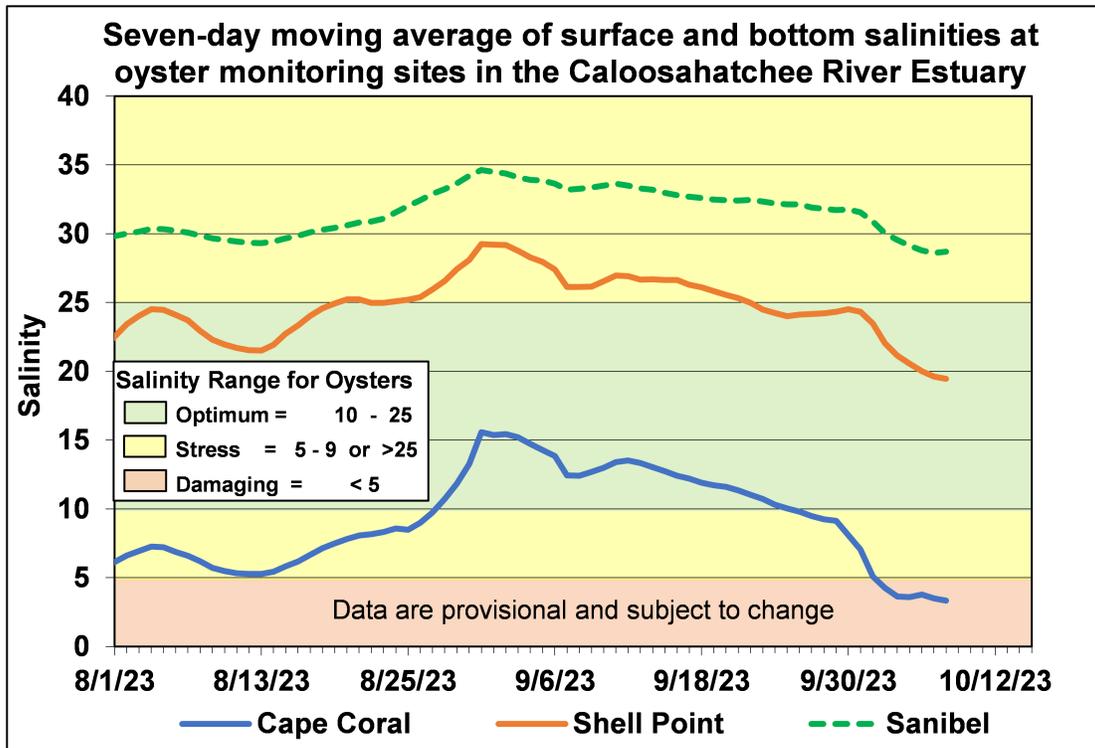


Figure ES-10. Seven-day moving average of surface and bottom salinities at Cape Coral, Shell Point and Sanibel monitoring sites in the Caloosahatchee River Estuary.

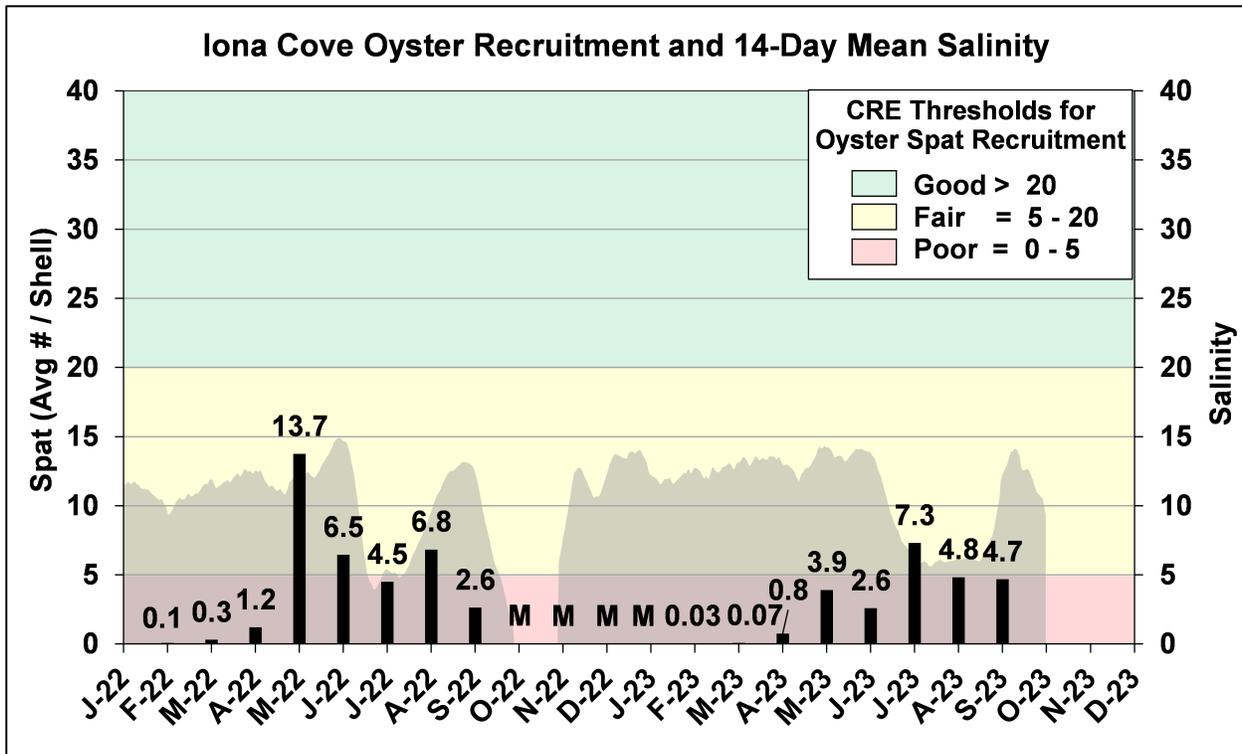


Figure ES-11. Mean oyster recruitment at the Iona Cove oyster monitoring station and 14-day mean salinity at Cape Coral.

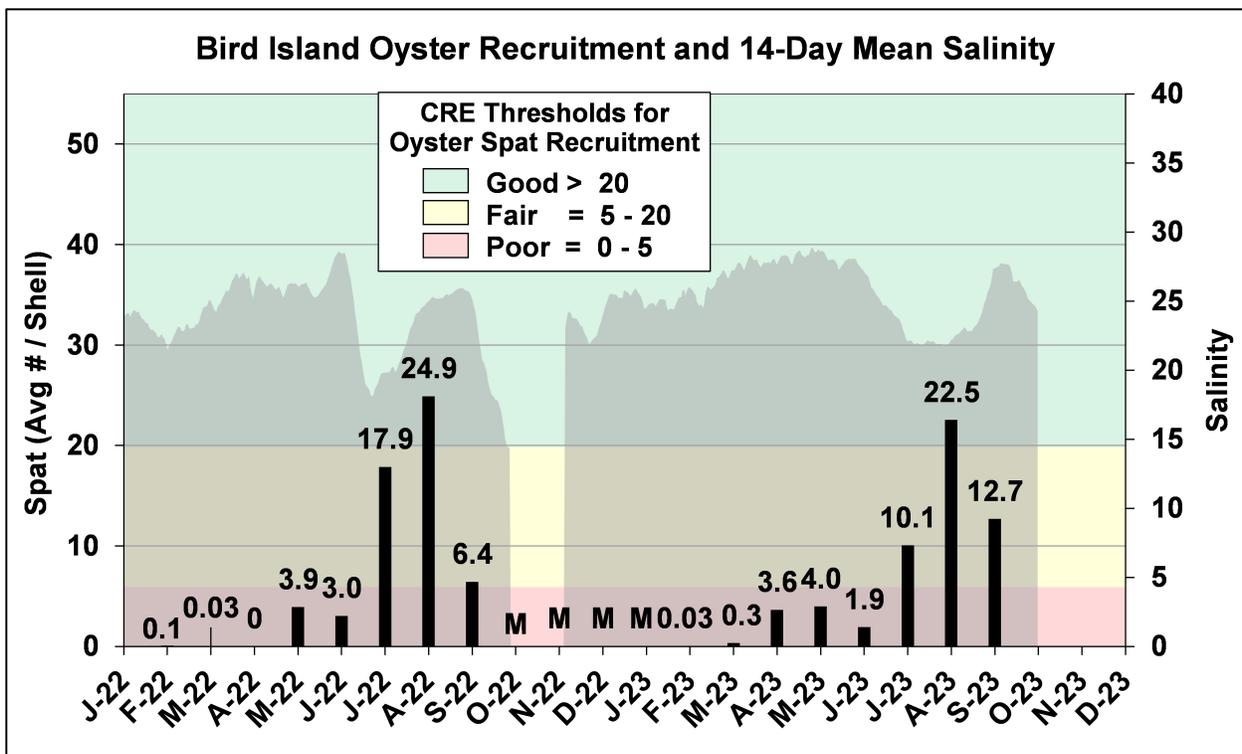


Figure ES-12. Mean oyster recruitment at the Bird Island oyster monitoring station and 14-day mean salinity at Shell Point.

Table ES-3. Predicted salinity at Val I-75 in the Caloosahatchee River Estuary at the end of the forecast period for various S-79 flow release scenarios.

Scenario	Simulated S-79 Flow (cfs)	Tidal Basin Runoff (cfs)	Daily Salinity	30-Day Mean Salinity
A	0	734	0.4	0.3
B	450	734	0.3	0.3
C	750	734	0.3	0.3
D	1,000	734	0.3	0.3
E	1,500	734	0.3	0.3
F	2,000	734	0.3	0.3

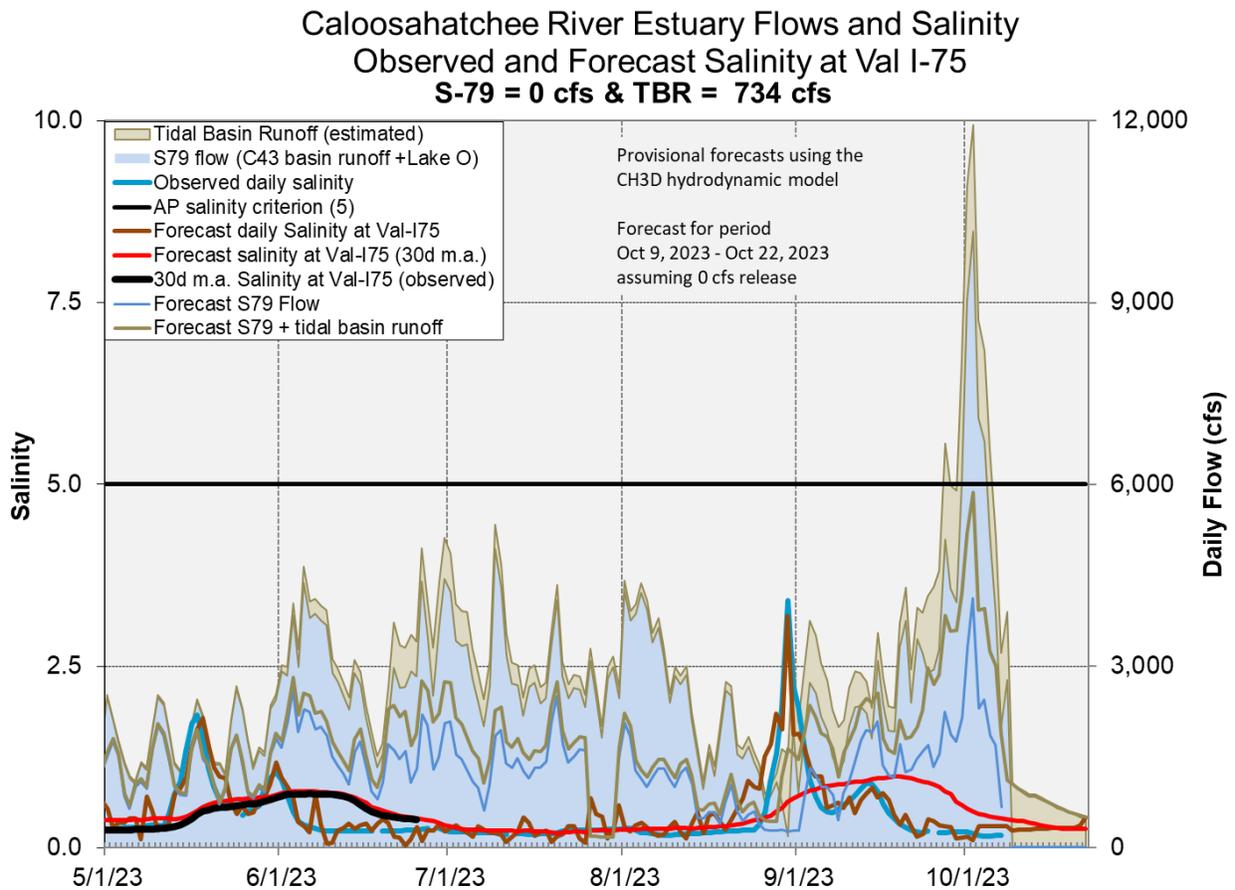


Figure ES-13. Forecasted Val I-75 site surface salinity assuming no pulse release at S-79.

Stormwater Treatment Areas

STA-1E: STA-1E Western Flow-way is offline for post-construction vegetation grow in. Online treatment cells are at or above target stage. An operational restriction is in place in STA-1E Eastern Flow-way for a Restoration Strategies Science Plan Study. Vegetation in the flow-ways is stressed and highly stressed. The 365-day phosphorus loading rates (PLR) for the Eastern and Central Flow-ways are high (**Figure S-1**).

STA-1W: An operational restriction is in place in STA-1W Northern Flow-way for vegetation management activities. Treatment cells are above target stage. Vegetation in the flow-ways is stressed and highly stressed. The 365-day PLRs for the Eastern and Western Flow-ways are high, and the 365-day PLR for the Northern Flow-ways is below 1.0 g/m²/year (**Figure S-1**).

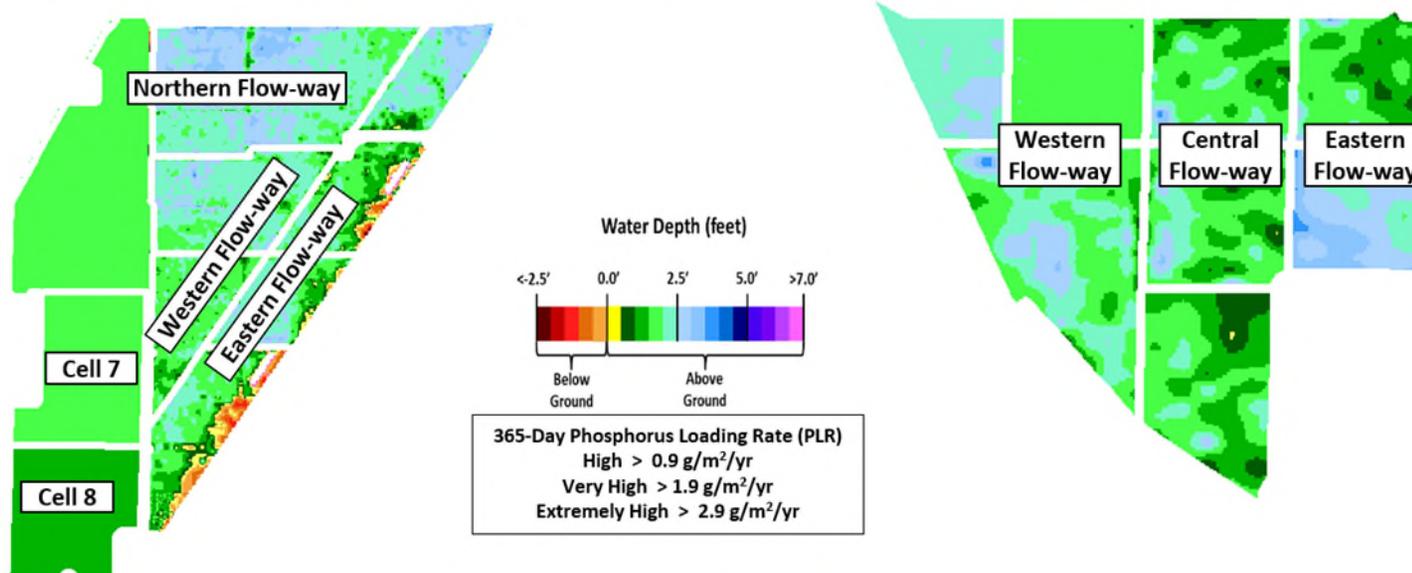
STA-2: Operational restrictions are in place in Flow-ways 2 and 4 for vegetation management activities, and also in Flow-way 2 for canal plug refurbishments. Most online treatment cells are above target stage. Vegetation in Flow-ways 1 and 3 is stressed, and in Flow-ways 4 and 5 is highly stressed. The 365-day PLRs for Flow-ways 3, 4, and 5 are below 1.0 g/m²/year. The 365-day PLR for Flow-way 1 is high (**Figure S-2**).

STA-3/4: An operational restriction is in place in the Eastern Flow-way for post-drawdown vegetation grow-in. Online treatment cells are above target stage. Vegetation in the Central Flow-way is highly stressed and in the Western Flow-way is stressed. The 365-day PLRs for the Central and Western Flow-ways are below 1.0 g/m²/year (**Figure S-2**).

STA-5/6: An operational restriction is in place in Flow-way 4 for vegetation management (prescribed burn). Most treatment cells are at or above target stage. All treatment cells have highly stressed or stressed vegetation conditions except Flow-ways 7 which is healthy. The 365-day PLRs for Flow-ways 1, 4, 6, 7, and 8 are below 1.0 g/m²/year, and the 365-day PLRs for Flow-ways 2, 3, and 5 are high. (**Figure S-3**).

For definitions on STA operational language see glossary following figures.

Eastern Flow Path Weekly Status Report – 10/2/2023 through 10/8/2023

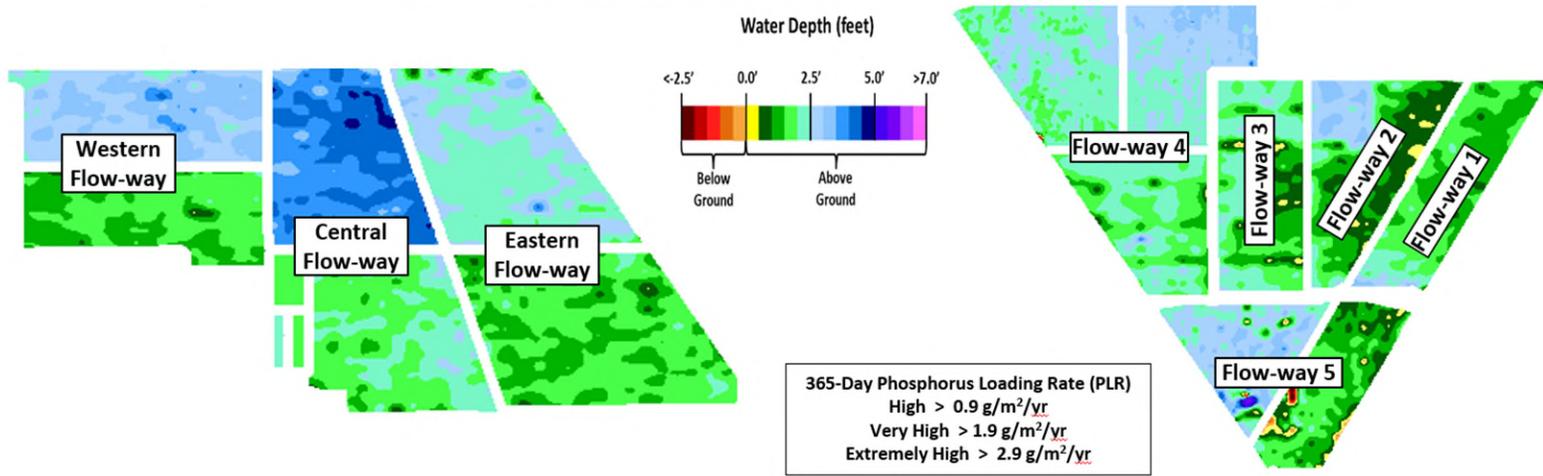


STA-1W	Flow-way Status
Western	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High 365-day PLR • Highly stressed vegetation conditions
Eastern	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High 365-day PLR • Highly stressed vegetation conditions
Northern	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highly stressed vegetation conditions • Planting emergent vegetation
Cell 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stressed vegetation conditions
Cell 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction activities

STA-1E	Flow-way Status
Western	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Offline for post-construction vegetation grow-in
Central	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High 365-day PLR • Highly stressed vegetation conditions
Eastern	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High 365-day PLR • Stressed vegetation conditions • RSSP Study - flow restriction

Figure S-1. Eastern Flow Path Weekly Status Report

Central Flow Path Weekly Status Report – 10/2/2023 through 10/8/2023



STA-3/4	Flow-way Status
Western	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stressed vegetation conditions • Nuisance vegetation control within inflow canal
Central	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highly stressed vegetation conditions • Removal of floating tussocks • Nuisance vegetation control within inflow canal
Eastern	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Post-drawdown vegetation grow-in • Nuisance vegetation control within inflow canal

STA-2	Flow-way Status
Flow-way 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High 365-day PLR • Stressed vegetation conditions
Flow-way 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Post-construction vegetation grow-in • Planting emergent vegetation • Refurbishments project - plug construction
Flow-way 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stressed vegetation conditions
Flow-way 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planting emergent vegetation • Nuisance vegetation control • Highly stressed vegetation conditions
Flow-way 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highly stressed vegetation conditions

Figure S-2. Central Flow Path Weekly Status Report

Western Flow Path Weekly Status Report – 10/2/2023 through 10/8/2023

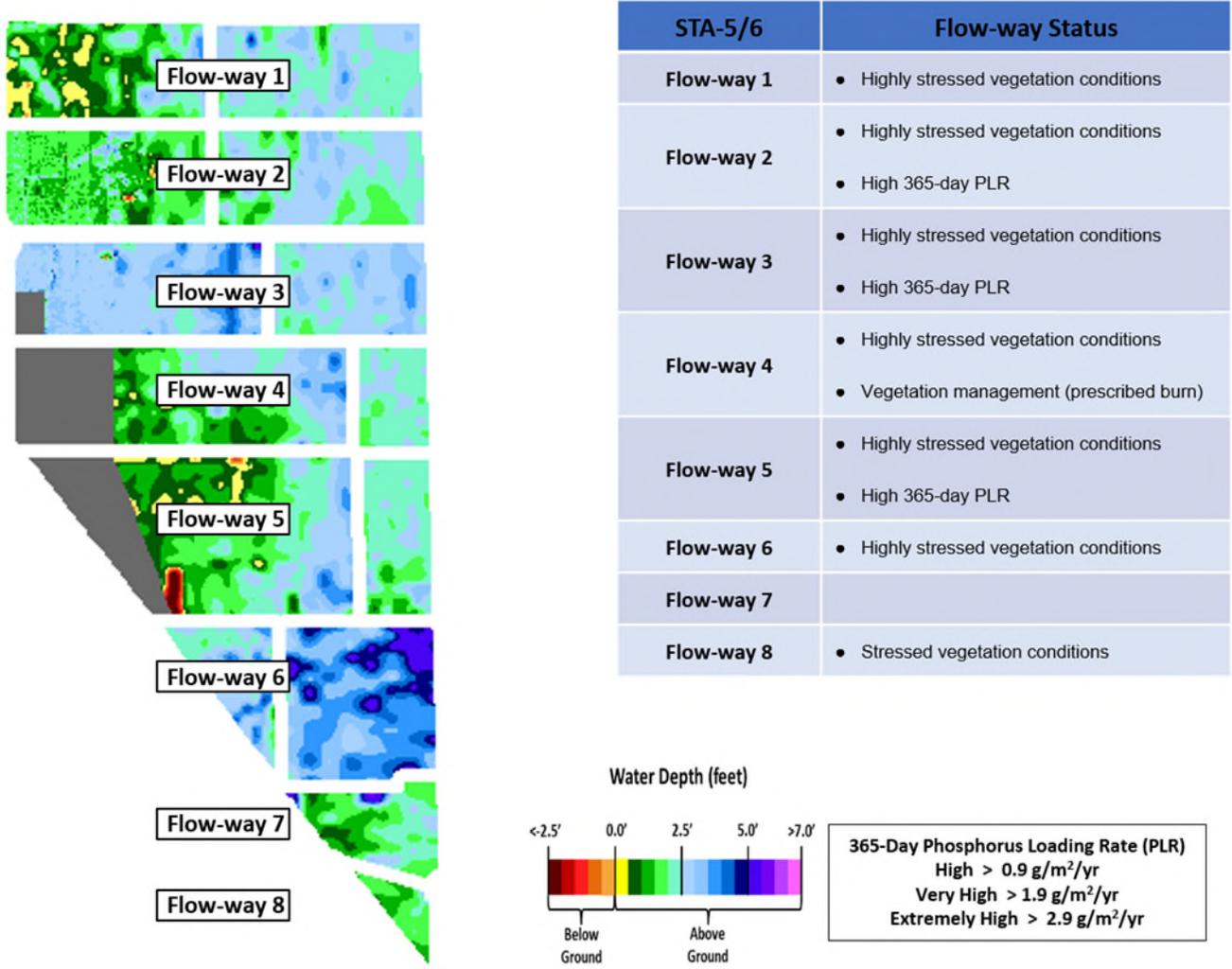


Figure S-3. Western Flow Path Weekly Status Report

Basic Concepts and Definitions for STA Weekly Status Report

- **Inflow:** Sum of flow volume at all inflow structures to an STA.
- **Lake Inflow:** Portion of the STA total inflow volume that originates from Lake Okeechobee.
- **Outflow:** Sum of flow volume at outflow structures from an STA.
- **Total Phosphorus (TP):** Total mass of phosphorus in all its forms; including particulate, dissolved, etc.
- **Inflow Concentration:** TP concentration is the mass of TP in micrograms per liter of water, $\mu\text{g/L}$ or ppb. Inflow concentration refers to the flow-weighted mean TP from all inflow structures over a period of time.
- **Outflow Concentration:** The flow-weighted mean TP from all outflow structures over a period of time. The outflow concentration represents the reduction of inflow TP achieved by STA treatment of the inflow water.
- **WQBEL:** The STA outflow concentration that is required upon completion of the Restoration Strategies projects by December 2025. The outflow concentration shall not exceed 13 ppb as an annual flow weighted mean in more than 3 out of 5 water years on a rolling basis and shall not exceed 19 ppb as an annual flow weighted in any water year.
- **Flow-Way (FW):** One or more treatment cells connected in series. Cells typically have emergent aquatic vegetation (EAV) in the front portion of the flow-way followed by a mix of EAV and submerged aquatic vegetation (SAV)
- **Vegetation Status:** Healthy means the vegetation condition is good and will allow the STA to perform as designed. Stressed means the vegetation is showing signs of poor health, such as browning or areas of vegetation die-off, or the cell contains undesirable vegetation such as floating exotic vegetation requiring treatment. The TP reduction capability of the STA is affected when the vegetation condition is poor.
- **Phosphorus Loading Rate (PLR):** Mass of inflow TP in grams, divided by total treatment area of STA in square meters, per year. In general, a 365-day value of less than 1.0 is needed for an STA to perform optimally. A PLR of 2.0 is considered very high and a PLR of 3.0 is considered extremely high. The TP reduction capability of the STA is affected when the PLR is high, very high and extremely high.
- **Online:** Online status means the FW can receive and treat inflow.
- **Online with Restriction:** The FW can receive and treat inflow, but the amount of flow or water level may be limited temporarily. For example, a vegetation rehabilitation effort may require reduced flows through an area while the new plants are establishing, or nesting by protected species may require a certain water level not to be exceeded.
- **Offline:** The FW is unable to receive and treat inflow due to repairs, construction, or other prohibitive reasons.
- **Depth:** Difference between the average surface water level in a cell and the average ground elevation in that cell. Target depths, or depths between flow events, are between 1.25 ft to 1.5 ft. As depth approaches or drops below zero, an increasing percentage of the cell is considered dry and STA conditions deteriorate. An increase in depth above target depth is expected with increasing flow. However, as depth increases much above the target depth and is sustained over a period of time, it can be detrimental to vegetation health and overall STA treatment performance.
- **Note:** The data provided in this summary report were developed using a combination of provisional and quality-assured flow and water quality data. In some cases, best professional judgment was used to estimate missing data and revise questionable data. Values provided are not considered final but are appropriate for use in STA operational decision-making.

Everglades

Water Conservation Area Regulation Schedules

A welcome week of below average rainfall amounts and stages remained steady across the WCAs. WCA-1: Last week stage within the Refuge leveled following the now flat Zone A1 regulation line. The 3 Gauge average on Sunday was 0.01 feet below that line. WCA-2A: Stage at the 2-17 rose and then trended downward towards the now falling regulation line last week. The average on Sunday was 0.82 feet above the regulation line. WCA-3A: The 3-Gauge average remained steady last week. The average stage on Sunday was 11.34, 0.99 feet above the regulation line and 0.51 feet below the EHWL. WCA-3A North: Gauge 62 (NW corner) remained between the upper and lower schedule last week, averaging 0.10 feet above the Lower Schedule on Sunday. See figures **EV-1** through **EV-4**.

Water Depths

The SFWDAT tool illustrates water depths continuing to rise along the southern perimeter of every WCA. Deeply ponded conditions continue to build in the historically wet upper reaches of the L-67s and across southern WCA-3A. Hydrologic connectivity is strong within all the major sloughs of ENP. There is very little potential for significantly below ground stages in southern BCNP. Comparing current WDAT water depths to one month ago conditions across the EPA are getting deeper, most significantly in southern WCA-2A. Looking back a year ago (post Ian), conditions are significantly wetter in southeastern WCA-3A and -3B, and generally drier across BCNP (**Figure EV-5** and **Figure EV-6**).

Comparing current conditions to the 20-year average on October 8th: Well above average depths conditions continue across most of the EPA, especially in WCA-1, southern WCA-2A, WCA-3B and northeastern ENP with those regions in the 90th percentile (**Figure EV-7**).

Taylor Slough and Florida Bay

Total weekly rainfall averaged 1.0 inch in Taylor Slough and Florida Bay over the past week (Monday-Sunday) based on the 17 gauges used for this report. Total weekly rainfall ranged from 0.1 inches at Little Madeira Bay (LM) in the eastern nearshore region to 4.1 inches at Taylor Slough Bridge in the northern slough. Most stages increased across Taylor Slough, with an average increase of +0.05 feet. Stage changes ranged from -0.02 feet at Craighead Pond (CP) in the southwestern slough to +0.18 feet at Taylor Slough Bridge (TSB) in the northern slough (**Figure EV-8** and **Figure EV-9**). Taylor Slough water levels remain above the historical average for this time of year by +4.8 inches compared to before the Florida Bay initiative (starting in 2017), an increase of +1.4 inches from last week.

Average Florida Bay salinity was 28.0, +1.2 higher than the previous week. Following lower rainfall compared to the previous week, salinity increased at most sites. Changes ranged from a decrease of -0.3 at Garfield Bight (GB) in the western nearshore region to an increase of +4.1 at Long Sound (LS) in the eastern nearshore region (**Figure EV-8**). Eastern salinities remain within the IQR, while Western and Central salinities are now at

and above the 75th percentile, respectively (**Figure EV-10**). Average Florida Bay salinity remains above its historical average for this time of year by +4.4, an increase of +1.1 relative to last week.

Water Management Recommendations

Stable depths that remain above the regulation line in WCA-2A will continue to be ecologically beneficial. The ecology of Northern WCA-3A would continue to benefit from a balanced distribution of flows into the northern perimeter, building depths in that region has been shown to increase the likelihood of successful wading bird nesting (perhaps more important this year after two successive years of below average nesting). As conditions remain above the 90th percentile in NESRS, continuing strong positive TS creek flows to avoid salinity swings in the nearshore areas is showing to be ecologically beneficial. Individual regional recommendations can be found in **Table EV-2**.

Table EV-2. Previous week’s rainfall and water depth changes in Everglades basins.

Everglades Region	Rainfall (inches)	Stage change (feet)
WCA-1	0.55	+0.02
WCA-2A	0.55	+0.01
WCA-2B	0.97	-0.05
WCA-3A	0.53	+0.00
WCA-3B	0.96	+0.01
ENP	0.69	-0.14

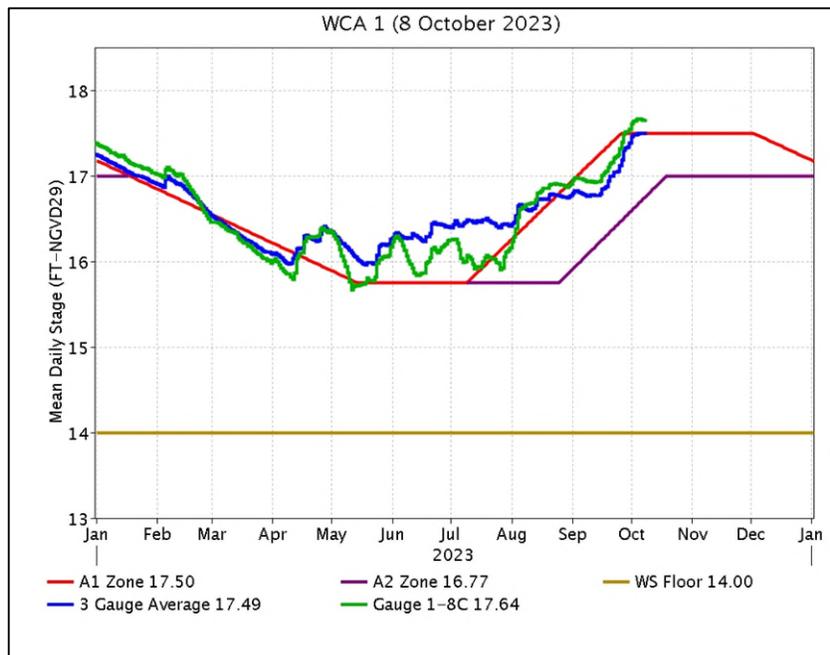


Figure EV-1. WCA-1 stage hydrographs and regulation schedule.

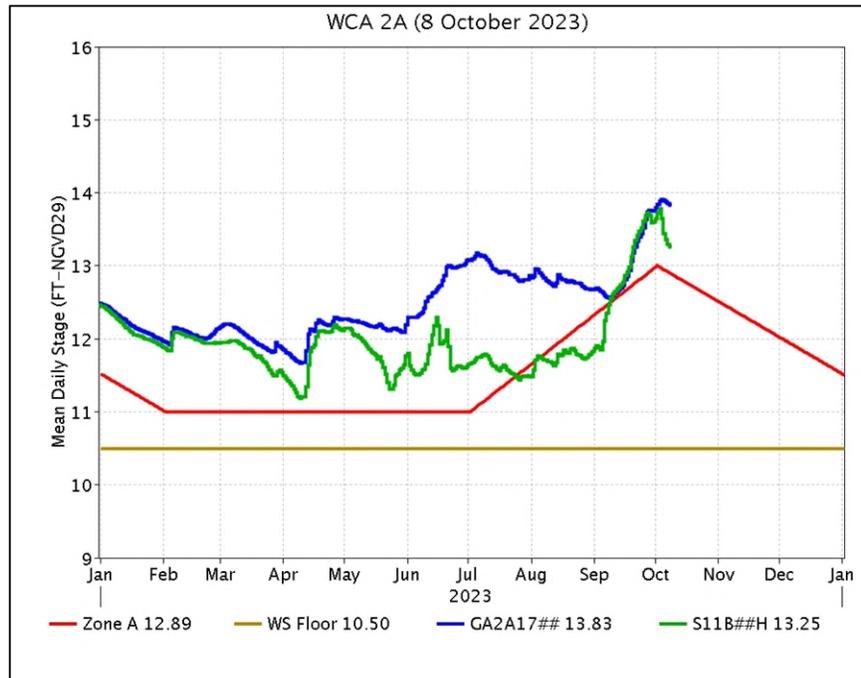


Figure EV-2. WCA-2A stage hydrographs and regulation schedule.

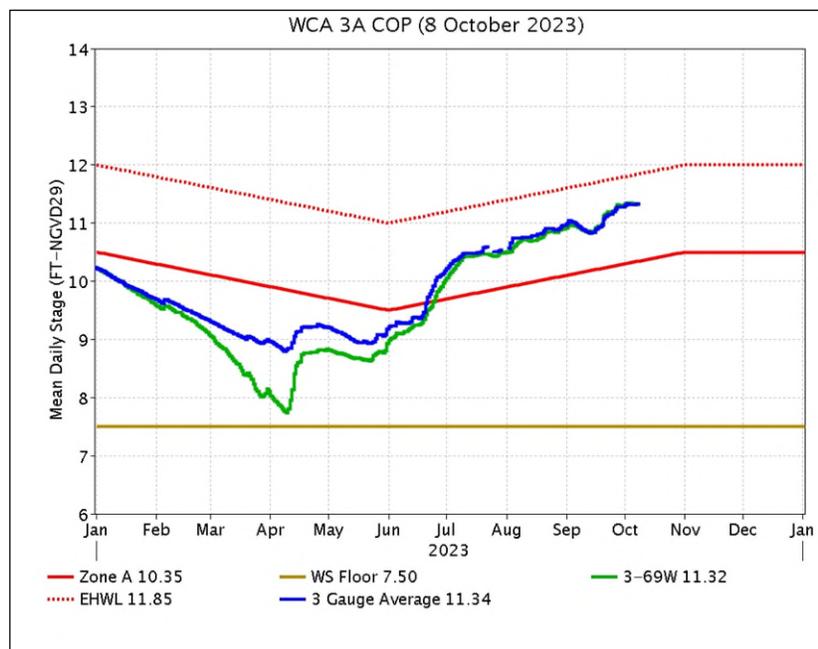


Figure EV-3. WCA-3A stage hydrographs (three-gauge average, 3-69W) and regulation schedule.

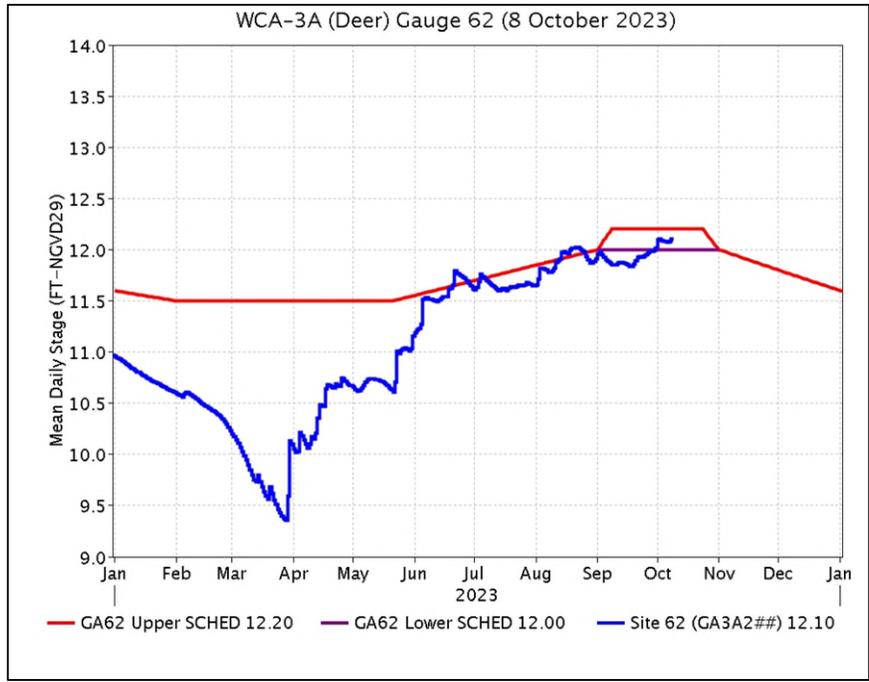


Figure EV-4. WCA-3A stage hydrograph (Deer gauge; Site 62) and GA62 regulation schedule.

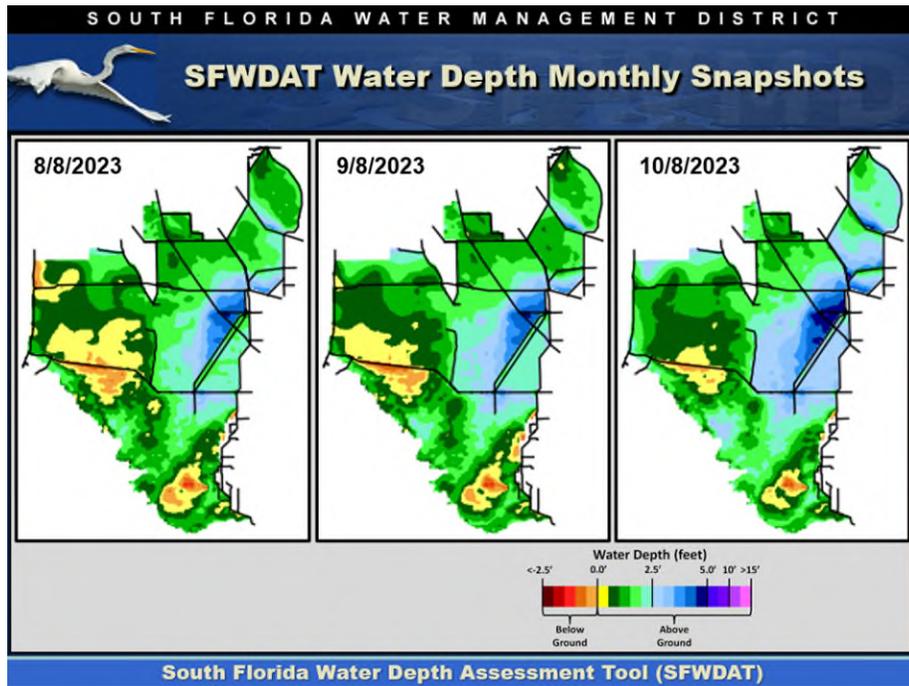


Figure EV-5. Everglades water depths from two months ago (left), one month ago (center) and present (right), based on SFWDAT.

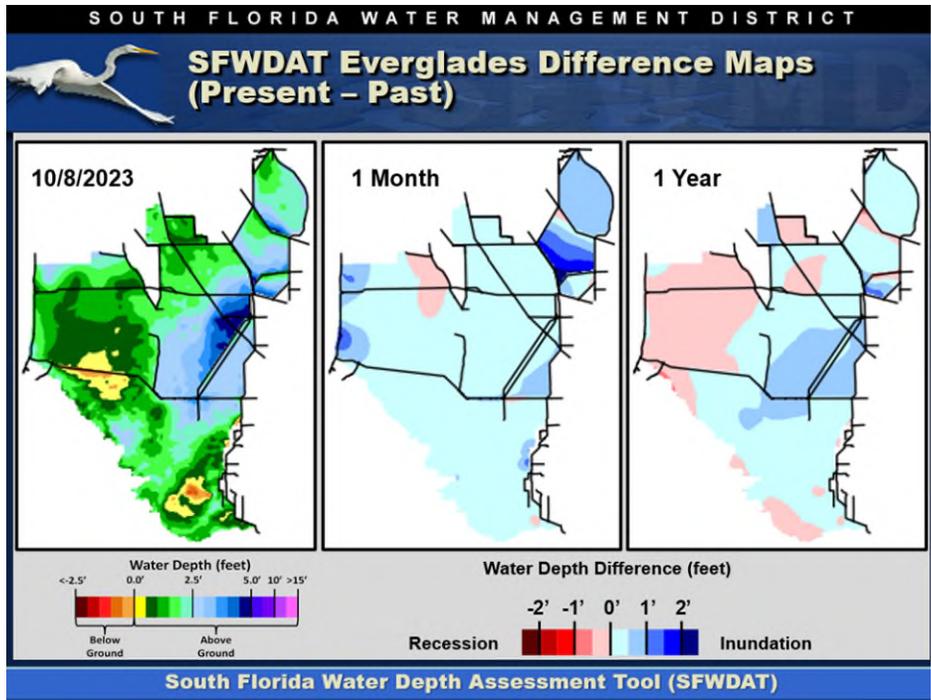


Figure EV-6. Present Everglades water depths (left) and water depth changes from one month (center) and one year (right) ago, based on SFWDAT.

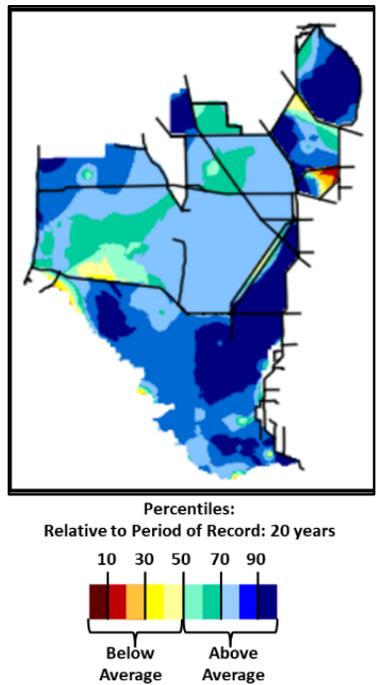


Figure EV-7. Present water depths (10/1/2023) compared to the day of year average over the previous 20 years.

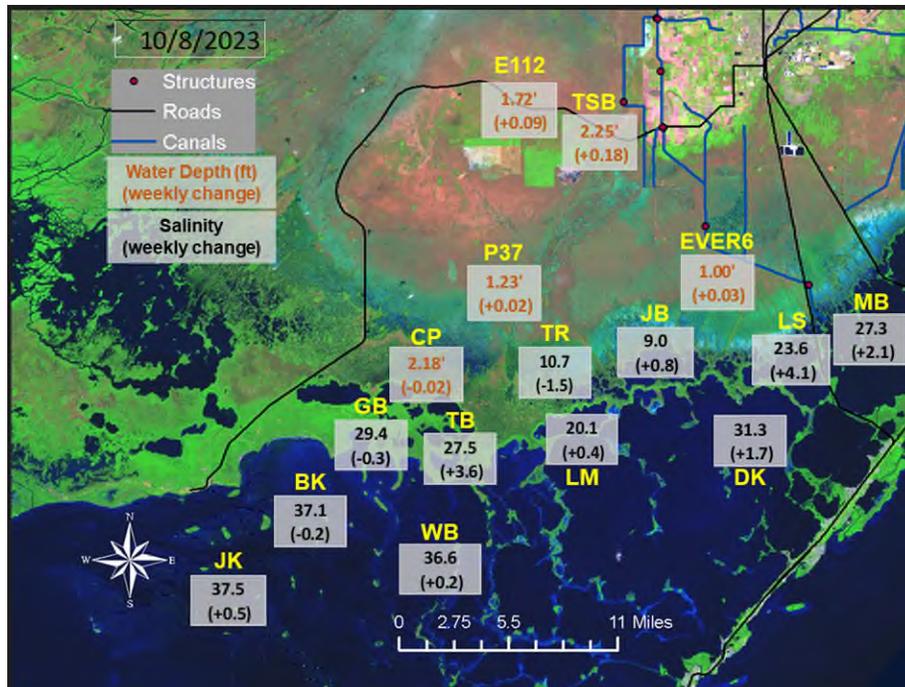


Figure EV-8. Taylor Slough water depths with changes since a week ago and Florida Bay salinities with changes since a week ago.

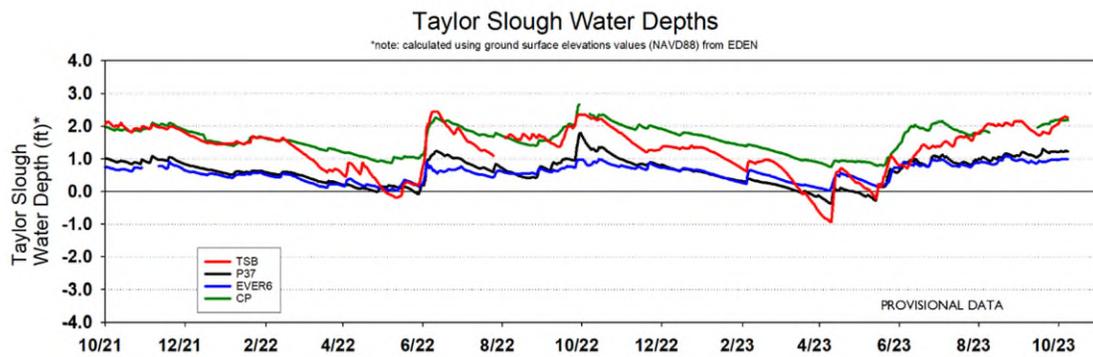


Figure EV-9. Taylor Slough water depth time series.

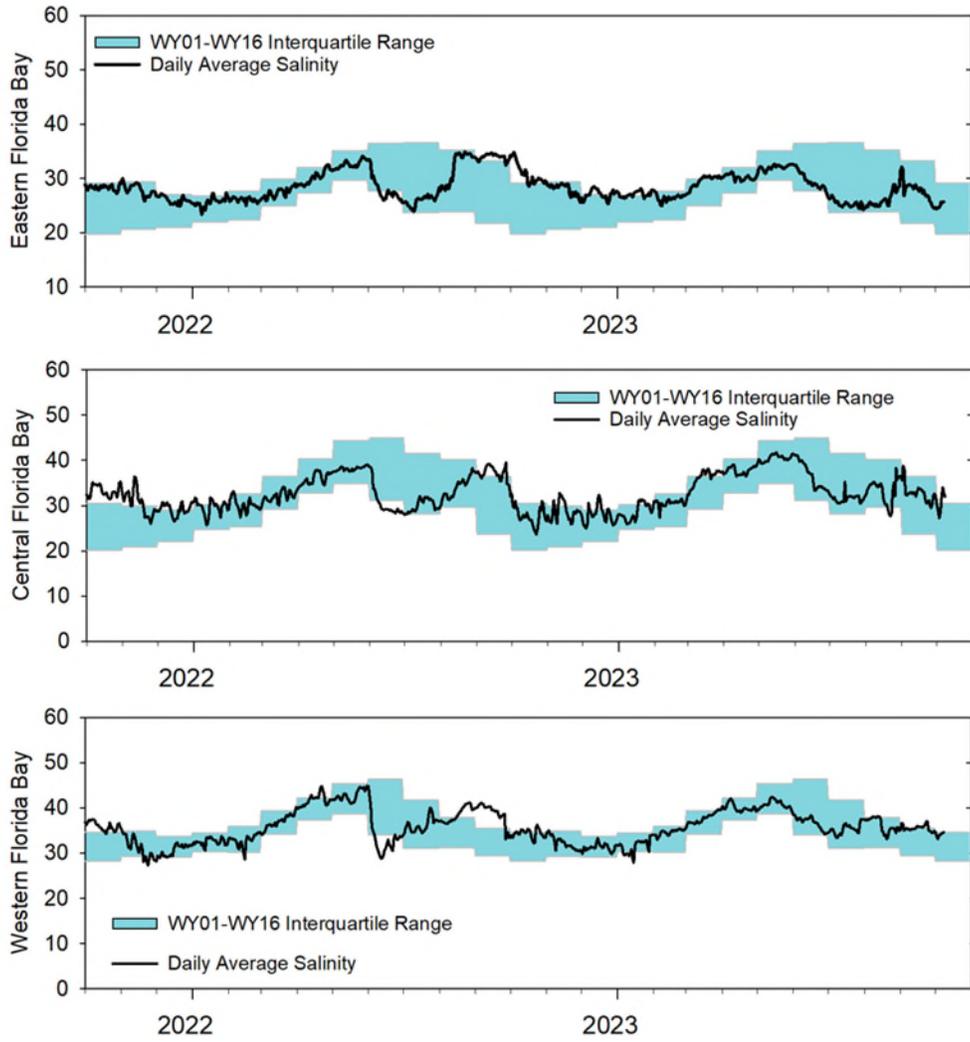


Figure EV-10. Eastern (top panel), Central (middle panel) and Western (bottom panel) Florida Bay daily average salinities with interquartile (25-75 percentile) ranges.

Table EV-2. Weekly water depth changes and water management recommendations

SFWMD Everglades Ecological Recommendations, October 10, 2023 (red is new)			
	Weekly change	Recommendation	Reasons
WCA-1	Stage increased by 0.02'	Ascension rate of less than +0.18' per week.	Protect within basin and downstream habitat and wildlife (apple snail reproduction).
WCA-2A	Stage increased by 0.01'	Minimal ascension rate.	Protect within basin and downstream habitat and wildlife (apple snail reproduction). Recent rapid increase.
WCA-2B	Stage decreased by 0.04'	Ascension rate of less than +0.18' per week.	Protect within basin and downstream habitat and wildlife (apple snail reproduction).
WCA-3A NE	Stage increased by 0.16'	Ascension rate of less than +0.18' per week.	Protect within basin and downstream habitat (peat soils) and wildlife (fish/crayfish reproduction).
WCA-3A NW	Stage decreased by 0.02'	Ascension rate of less than +0.18' per week.	
Central WCA-3A S	Stage decreased by 0.01'	Ascension rate of less than +0.18' per week.	Protect within basin and downstream habitat and wildlife (apple snail reproduction).
Southern WCA-3A S	Stage decreased by 0.11'		
WCA-3B	Stage increased by 0.01'	Minimal recession rate.	Protect within basin (sensitive tree islands) and downstream habitat and wildlife (apple snail reproduction). Allow for flow through.
ENP-SRS	Stage decreased by 0.14'	Make discharges to ENP according to COP and TTF protocol while adaptively considering upstream and downstream ecological conditions.	Protect within basin and upstream habitat and wildlife (wading bird nesting).
Taylor Slough	Stage changes ranged from -0.02' to +0.18'	Move water southward as possible.	When available, provide freshwater to promote water movement.
FB- Salinity	Salinity changes ranged from -0.3 to +4.1	Move water southward as possible.	When available, provide freshwater to promote water movement.

Biscayne Bay

As shown in **Figure BB-1**, mean total inflow to Biscayne Bay was 1,181 cfs, and the previous 30-day mean inflow was 1,128 cfs. The seven-day mean salinity was 18.8 at BBCW8 and 15.6 at BBCW10, both within the ideal salinity range for estuarine organisms in this region (salinity less than 35). Data were provided by Biscayne National Park.

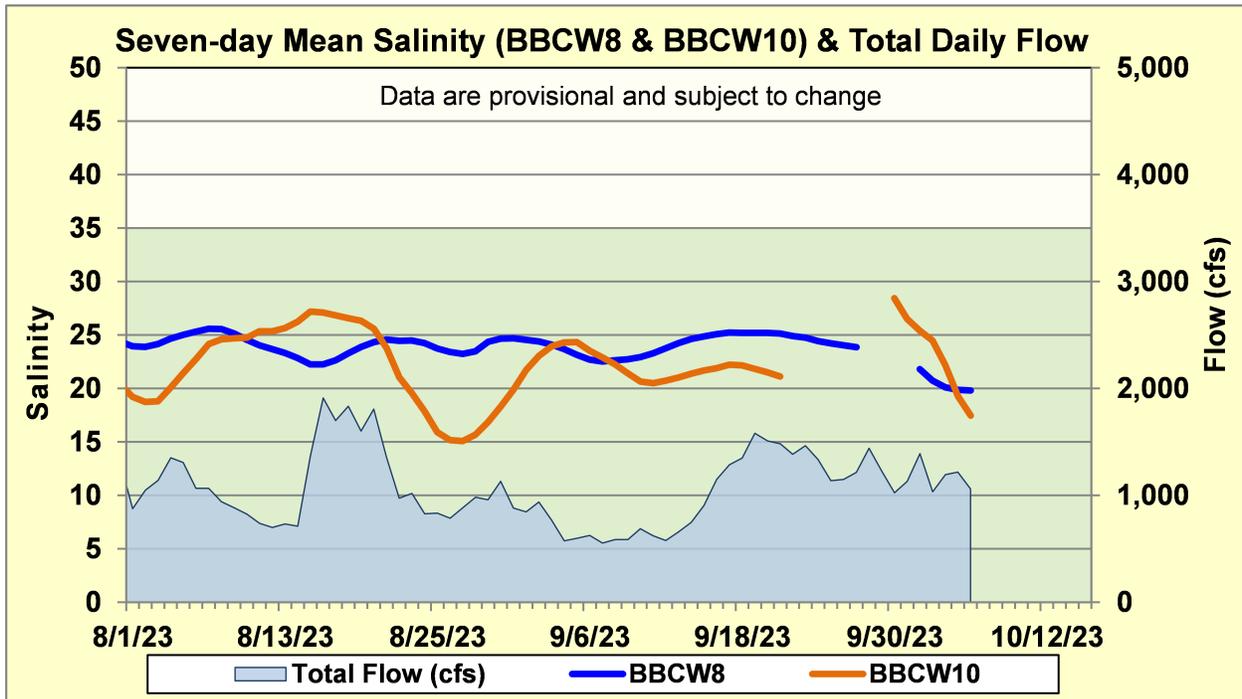


Figure BB-1. Seven-day mean salinity at BBCW8 and BBCW10 and total daily flow in Biscayne Bay. Total daily flow was calculated using flow from structures S20G, S20F, S21, S21A, S123, and S700P.